CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 181 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th July	Morea	10890
28th "	Merkara†	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	Syria	6683
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha†	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7032
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Narkunda	15620

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	—
10th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—	
12th July	Lhasa		Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara		East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta		Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI
Manager.
Homby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Shinyo Maru	T. Inouye	27th July	7th August
Saigon Maru	I. Iichi	7th Aug.	17th Aug.
Borneo Maru	T. Takemura	15th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 854; Telephone No. 1158.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	...	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	...	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	...	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	...	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro. Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay ble to one or more or to the survivor or urvivors. Interest is allowed at the rate our per cent. per annum on the minimun onthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on pplication at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office:—8, White Lion Court, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PESION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Cur rency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investiga tion and Valuation, is entrusted to an ex perienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£22,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, Lon don Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street, OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Re 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES!
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital auhorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	9	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of in terest which can be ascertained on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as lo as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE DITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved secu rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely sup ported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Meh sana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allow ed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its con stituents the safe custody of shares and secu rities and the collection of dividends and in terest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, par ticulars of which may be learnt on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ad vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

...ALA'S
...ES.

...D SILVER MEDALS
...NDUSTRIAL
...BITIONS.

...AGUE MIXTURE OR ...kinds of fevers Malaria, ..., etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

...LA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak ...thin adults. Tonic, As. 10

...WALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM— ...kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, ...s 9 each.

...TLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE— ...lets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. ... 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIX TURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINT MENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc etc. As 6 each,

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. 11

Telegraphic Address:— BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS

CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing ...—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shaw. Merchants,

LAHORE.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbens and thick blades As. 4 each. Twinplex Streppers Rs. 11 each. All post free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

C. WOOLMAN & ...O.,

Srinagur, Kashmir.

Suppliers of

Tweeds, shawls, Embroidery on Poshmina and Silk, Embroidery on wood, Kashmir Trinkets, Silver and Brass goods of any description, furs, leather goods and wood carvings of all designs, etc. etc.,

at moderate rates.

Price List on application.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free d/- ...MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

CONSUMPTION

At the request of many patients, I am going to Burma for a few weeks and hope to effect many cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

Diocesan Boys' School,

RANGOON.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

We hold large Stock of

Electric Dynamos, Motor Pumps, Fans, Insulated and Flexible Wires, Switches, Electroliers, Brackets, Pendants, Standards, Water Tight Fittings, Metal Filament and Half Watt Lamps of all Voltages and Candle Powers and ALL OTHER ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co., 1, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

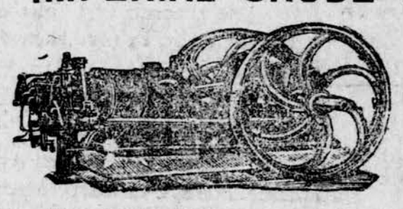
HAND AND POWER PUMPS

LUBRICATING OILS AND OTHER ENGINEERING STORES.

Telephone: 1390. *Cable Address*: "ORACLE."

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency



THE LATEST IMPROVED STYLE

Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

P. G. MASKER & Co., ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS Apollo Street Bombay.

No Risk of Operations?

ARSHARI BATIKA OR WONDERFUL PILLS FOR PILES.

These pills are free from any poisonous elements, Wonderfully cures all sorts of piles: Bleeding, Non-bleeding, Internal or External. **Price Rs. 1-4 per week's use.**

Postage Extra.

BISUDHA BHAISHAJYA BHANDAR

(A GENUINE AYURVEDIC STORE) 125 Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA. B.

The India Provident Co., Ld

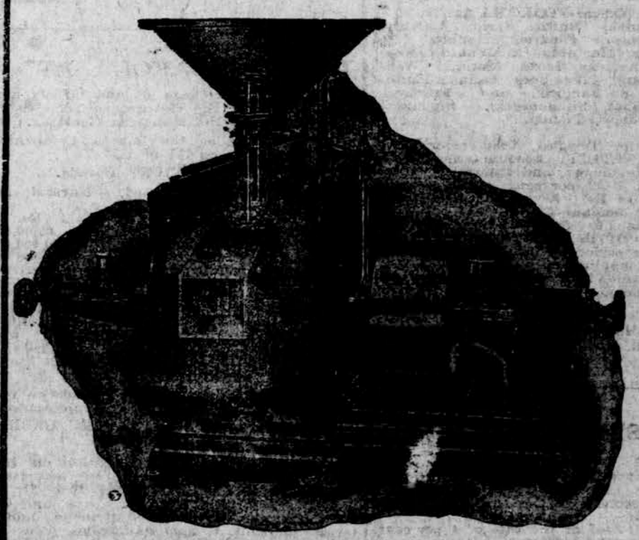
Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance busines."

RASIK LAL BANERJEE, 118-2 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA.

MONARCH CORN MILLS.



Capacity 12 BengalMaunds of Fine Flour per hour. Latest in Design and construction. Size 20" French Burr stones which last the longest. Power requiered 12 H. P. Price Rs. 1,250.—Also Lathes, Milling Machines, English Crude oil Engines and Machinery in general in stock.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

—CLUBWALLA & Co.

WEST END

"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING „ .. „ 43
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PATENT STYLE.

Pocket Lamps all types and sizes

Torches any size you want.

VOLTMETERS

Spare Batteries, Bulbs, Refill

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO.,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY;
Preedy Road, KARACHI.
Upper Mall, LAHORE.
Hall Gate, AMRITSAR,

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.

Common Sense Mfg Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,

J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road (Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

G. H. TEA.

BEST AND CHOICEST.

Packed by

The Garo Hill Tea & Trading Co., Ltd.

172, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Distributing Agents.

BOMBAY.

Raote Meghjee Sons & Co.

309, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,

Merchants and Agents,

GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE

Branch Office:—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."

Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore."

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nerving tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorroboid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma. Instant relief in every dose. Per bottle of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, (B) Dhurrmtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street Calcutta.

Blame It On Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and to prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. fee.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.

Jama Musjid, BOMBAY.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. The purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES,—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

WANTED—Don't waste your money but buy anything at highest prices to-day, at MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW MATHEMATICS CLASSES FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—By Mr. P. V. VASAIVALA, B.A., LL.B. late Mathematics teacher, New High School—will open from the 10th August in the New Bombay High School premises, Princess Street, (West) opposite Marine Lines Station. Fees for the term Rs. 20 in advance. Names will be registered from the 1st August. Apply to Mr. VASAIVALA at the above address between 6 and 7 p.m. 2877

LOST.

LOST or STOLEN from a godown in Frere Road, 2 small bales of Carpets. A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to any person giving information of their whereabouts. Apply D. S. M. c/o Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., Bombay. 2900

LOST on the 19th instant a dog, slut, liver and water spaniel, white, with brown patches on the head, ears and black, and streak of white on the forehead, large with wavy hair and supposed to be carrying pups, onswers to the name "Flossiei", and has the tail uncut. Finder should communicate with Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" and will on delivery of the dog to its owner be rewarded. 2940

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST and a GENERAL CLERK. Apply personally P. MUNCHERJI 47, Apollo Street. 2856

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER, possessing 2nd Class Bombay Certificate for Press and Gin Factory in C. P. Apply to VOLKART BROS, 1 Rampart Row, Bombay. 2902

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2932

WANTED—A young PARSEE LADY to teach English and Piano music, also to act as COMPANION. Apply Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2932

WANTED—One competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE INDUSTRIAL, and EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd., 7A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O. Bombay. 2928

WANTED—Experienced CORRESPONDENCE TYPIST; Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally from 2 to 5 p.m., on weekdays to Messrs. TOMSON and Co., Sandhurst Road Oppo: Gandharvamaha Vidyalaya, Bombay—4. 2929

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCOUNTANT required immediately. Must be thoroughly competent and have actuarial and valuation experience. Applications with copies of testimonials will be treated in strict confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2864

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the Rajputana Swadeshi Store, Ltd., Ajmer, floated with a capital of Five lacs. Salar Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. None need apply without previous experience in Swadeshi business. Apply, stating age, educational qualifications and experience to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Rajputana Swadeshi Stores Co., Ltd., Ajmer. 2869

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Pressing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address SWAMADAS ISARDAS Sukkur Sind 2624

SITUATION WANTED.

SGT., expect discharge few days, REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT any capacity, not afraid of work. Good references. France and Mesopotamia. Married. Smart, active and physically fit. Starting pay Rs. 160 per mensem. Knows Bombay well. Late P.W.D. and Bombay City Police. 2883

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2927

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from London LANDAULETT in complete good order. Can be seen at DADABHOY RUTTONJI WORKSHOP, Gaiwadi, Girgaon. 2875

FOR SALE—25 tons CHINA CLAY "HYTRA" Brand. GILMAN & Co., 381, Hornby Road. 2859

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2870

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for ginning purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate 3in. and 9/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sukkur, Sind. 2625

FOR SALE.

CLEMENT BAYARD, Seven seater landaulette and other MOTOR CARS FOR SALE. Apply PADAM GODREJ, Phone 4556, opposite Charni Road Station. 2931

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES," Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

TO BE LET—One BUNGALOW with Stable, situated at Chandniwadi, Bhandarwada Road, Dadar (New Caddel Road). Apply to NANALAL MANCHHARAM, 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay No. 4. 2908

TO LET—One GODOWN 70'x30' and Blocks and rooms at Khetwadi 12th Cross Lane. See our MISTRY at above address. NANALAL MANCHHARAM 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay, No. 4. 2939

DELAY—DISAPPOINTMENT—HURRY UP —New very few office rooms and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 2495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as declared at the Ordinary General Meeting held on 21st July 1920, a Dividend for 11 months ending 31st March 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid from Monday, the 16th August, 1920, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.) on week-days and 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAYS, at the Company's Office at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 14th July 1920.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay.

By order of the Board,
S. R. LALKAKA & Co.,
Managing Agents.

22nd July, 1920. 2823

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2535 China Mills, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our two shops, carrying on business under the name of THAKAR G. MAWJI and THAKAR. LAXMIDASS GORDHANDASS, in Sancha Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, having been burnt in the recent fire, all the business in connection therewith is now being transacted at the Morarji Gokaldass Market, Radha Gully, Shops Nos: 161-162.

GORDHANDASS MAWJI TELLY.

Bombay 27-7-20 2881

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of sight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 25th day of May, 1920, a call of Rs. 15 per share was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before the 31st day of July, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such calls was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 1st day of August 1920 up to the date of actual payment.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Managing Agents.
6, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 2886

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER MAGNESIA WORKS of AHMEDABAD and KHARAGHODA beg to announce that they have now opened their own Office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be pleased to attend to all inquiries regarding their Kharaghada MAGNEZIUM CHLORIDE. Immediate deliveries can be given from ready stocks in Bombay. 2856

Bombay 26th July, 1920.

WANTED.

A 1ST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of the Sholapur Water Works on Rs. 200 p. m. rising to Rs. 250. Men of previous experience of Water Works will be given preference.

S. V. BAPAT,
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office.
27th July, 1920. 2910

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of India Rubber Knee Boots either by single, pairs or for larger quantities. These boots are English and American make as perfectly new and in good condition.

The boots may be inspected at the office of the CONTROLLER (Sales), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES and MUNITIONS, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to whom offers should be made. 2618

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that we have converted our firm into a Private Limited Company under the name and style of Vakil Parelwala & Co., Ltd., as from 17th day of July, 1920, at our registered address: Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

B. R. PARELWALA & CO.,
Dated Bombay, 17th July, 1920. 2844

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that as from 16th of June 1920, we have purchased the entire stock in trade goodwill, etc. of the firm of the General Engineering and Stores' Supply Agency of Nagdevi Street and Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

Proprietors:—VAKIL PARELWALA & CO., LTD.
Reg. Office—Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 17th July, 1920. 2845

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and energetic PARSEE GRADUATE, (one with knowledge of Persian preferred) to proceed to Yezd, Persia, to (organise and) act as Principal of the schools there in charge of the undermentioned Fund. Salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications. Apply

SECRETARY,
Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund,
361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2501

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ABYDOS", having arrived from Calicut and Cochin Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged.

For and on behalf of
The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHIBHAI,
Director.
2916A

THE BHARAT SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE ON 16000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 21st July, 1920, and is payable on or before the 1st September 1920 and the Holders of the said shares are required within due date to make payments at the Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Dated 29th July 1920.

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on 19th June, 1920, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 31st July, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Any call not paid by 31st July, 1920, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

If the call is paid earlier than due date interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent. till due date.

The call shall be payable by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 30th June, 1920.

(Sd.) PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.

P.S.—Gentlemen not having received notices up till now owing to non-delivery by postal authority or change of address not being intimated to the Company or any other cause are requested to pay up the call money notwithstanding when receipts will be passed to them. On their failure to do so, they would be liable for interest at 9 per cent per annum.

(Sd.) PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that subscribers to British Indian Literary Society, 33/3, Benipukur Road, Calcutta, will get their money refunded on application to the Secretary with M. O. receipts. Secretary falling ill and subscribers Register missing, Interesting Story Book could not be published in time nor money refunded. 2934

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS—Required immediately BOOK and GENERAL JOBBING COMPOSITORS, also Vernacular Compositors (Tamil and Telugu). Permanent appointment will be given to competent and reliable men of good character. Good wages (earnings of competent men Rs. 40 to Rs. 60). Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Press, Madras. 2935

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of OVERSEER in the Dhulia Municipality on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120 with cycle allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. Those, who have passed the Sub-Overseer's examination from the Poona College of Engineering or its equivalent examination and have experience of the work need apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

PRESIDENT,
Dhulia Municipality.
Dhulia, July, 1920. 2920

NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

MANDVI SUB-BRANCH.

TO meet the wishes of a number of our valued constituents a SUB-BRANCH of this Bank will be OPENED on Monday, the 2nd August, 1920, at 11 a.m., at Seth Nagindchand Fulchand Chinoy's Building, Mandvi (above Messrs. Ralli Bros.).

Bombay, 28th July, 1920. 2921

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

(Registered in Baroda.)

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company are now OPEN.

Registered Office.
VASANT VILLA,
Race Course Road Baroda,
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU AND CO.
Agents.
July 24. 2938

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 3, 4, 5 and 6 Hare Street, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1920, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of transacting such business as under the provision of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should or may be transacted thereat.

By order of the Directors.
BANDO & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 24th July, 1920. 2918

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PILGRIMS ATTENDING SINHAST FAIR AT NASIK.

FOUR days previous to and following the Principal Fair days two additional trains conveying Third Class passengers only will be run daily between Bombay and Khandwa to the following timings:—

Down			1st Train		2nd Train	
V. T. Bombay	...	d.	1	15	10	35
Nasik	...	a.	7	10	16	35
		d.	9	0	18	15
Manmad	...	a.	11	3	20	18
		d.	11	28	20	42
Bhusawal	...	a.	17	5	2	16
		d.	17	25	2	46
Khandwa	...	a.	20	55	6	5
Up			1st Train		2nd Train	
Khandwa	...	d.	9	30	24	0
Bhusawal	...	a.	12	51	3	25
		d.	13	20	4	5
Manmad	...	a.	19	55	10	46
		d.	20	20	11	16
Nasik	...	a.	22	20	14	0
		d.	22	35	15	30
Bombay	...	a.	6	0	22	15

For timings at intermediate stations see poster notices exhibited at stations.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23-7-1920. 2884

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of Minerva Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 22nd July, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of July to the 11th of August, 1920 (both days inclusive).

(By Order of the Board),
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2827

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE

Carnatic Paper Mills,

(Incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - Rs. 10,00,000

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payably as follows:—

Rs. 10 on Application.

Rs. 15 on Allotment.

And the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 25 each, payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Bankers:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., Madras.

THE INDAN BANK, LTD., Madras.

For prospectus and application forms please apply to:—

Managing Directors,
"WEXFORD HOUSE,"
Kilpaunk, MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MONGIBAI, wife of Jayshanker Harjivan Mehta has contracted to sell to our client the under mentioned property. All persons, therefore having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed with reference to any such claims and such claim if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises admeasuring 21 Gunthas and assessed at Rs. 0-6-6 and bounded on or towards the East by the Railway Lines on or towards the West by land bearing S. N. 93, Pot No. 4, on or towards the South by land bearing S. N. 94 K. on or towards the North by a piece of land acquired by the Railway out of S. No. 93 and which forms part of land bearing

Entry No.	S. N.	Pot. No.	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs.	As.	Ps.
284 K	93	3	0—21	1	2	0

SECONDLY—Land bearing

10/34	94	..	0—	2	0	2	0
D	K					

On actual admeasurement being taken both the above mentioned pieces have been found to admeasure 960 square yards and all situate, lying and being at Tukdi and Zilla Thana Pot Tukdi Koorla Taluka Salsette Mowje Harial Village.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1920.

J. H. MODI,
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan.
2917

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KAPURCHAND HIRACHAND, a broker, late of Anjar in the territories of His Highness the Rao of Cutch Cutchi Dassa Shrimali Jain Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai ZAVERBAI, widow of the said Kapurchand Hirachand, of Anjar in the territories of His Highness the Rao of Cutch Dassa Shrimali Jain Hindu inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Khoja Mohalla, near Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

B. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of July, 1920.

MESSRS. PURNANAND AND CLUBWALA,
2827 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1304 of 1917.

MONGHIBAI, widow of Joshi Ramji Cullianji ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

RAJABALLY NUZZERALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the property firstly described below on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1920, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2718, New No. 9725, Old Survey No. 1-2/163 New Survey No. 5619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7677 and Street No. 256 and bounded, on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street on the West by a sweepers passage, on the North by the house of Rahimbhoy Janmahomed and on the South by the house of Laxman Nathuji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy six square yards and six-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Colector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2719, New No. 9727, Old Survey No. 1/163 and New Survey No. 5620 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7676 and Street No. 256 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the West by a Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Vithal Anand Lohar and on the South by the property of Vorah Abdulali Hussein Nurseralli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mathbhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2868 Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
20, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CURRY POWDER.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction to be held at the Alexandra Dock at 9 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1920, for the sale of—

18 tons curry powder in B Warehouse by the order of the Storekeeper, S. & T. Embarkation. Also Auction Sale of forfeited goods of 25/6/20 at above place and time.

Two lots kegs.

One lot miscellaneous goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent delivery within 10 days.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1920.

...TICE.

...URT OF JUDICATURE ... BOMBAY.

...ARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.
...NAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
...AR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE ...IRKE and others ..... Defendants

...URSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated 17th June, 1918, Order dated 10th February, 1919, and Judge's Order dated 8th April, 1920, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commasioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1920, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all ...at piece or parcel of Government land or ...round together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane,, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasuremen 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494, New Nos. A/5594, Old Survey Nos. 38, 738, 739, 483, 484 and 485 and New Survey Nos. 3/8889 and 1/8889, but erroneously described in the certificate of sale, dated the 28th day of January, 1892, in Suit No. 85 of 1888 given to Bai Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke as bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2/8888 and 208889, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2341, and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43, and bounded on the East by the Parsee Agiary, on the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Pirozbai, daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, first Baranet, and on the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

LOT NO. 11.

(a) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in the Khoti right over the entire village or plot of ground, situate in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, commonly known as the village of Kirole, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 148 and containing by admeasurement according to the Government records 980 acres and 33⅜ gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by portions of the village of Ghat Cooper, on the West by portions of the villages of Coorla Assumpay and Chandoorlee, on the North by the village of Pavai and on the South by unoccupied Government Swampy ground.

(b) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in 22 acres and 11⅜ gunthas of land in the aforesaid village of Kirol, particulars of which land are given below:—

Survey No.	Measurement Acres	Gunthas		Pot No.	Acres	Gunthas
3	3	17½	Pot	No. 12	0	13½
	Kharaba	6½				
4	3	5¾	Falni	„ 2	0	3
	Kharaba	2½				
18	25		Falni	„ 6/26	6	29
	Kharaba		27/29/31/1		Kharaba	23
	4					
31	3	25½	Falni	No. 32		4
	Kharaba	6½	Pot	„ 5	0	3
32	6	8½			0	20½
	Kharaba	6½	„	„ 7	Kharaba	½
			„	„ 15	0	4½
53	3	13½	„	„ 1	0	10½
	Kharaba	5½			Kharaba	½
55	3	5½	Falni	„ 2	0	7
	Kharaba	11½			Kharaba	2½
61	4	32½	Pot	„ 9	0	20½
	Kharaba	7			Kharaba	½
			„	„ 11	0	4½
			Falni	„ 7	0	½
54	4	38	„	„ 6	Kharaba	½
	Kharaba	7				
78	4	7½	Pot	„ 1/1	0	4
	Kharaba	8½	„	„ 1/8	0	32
78 Current			„	„ 1/6	Kharaba	33½
			„	„ 1/8	0	½
			„	„ 1/9	0	25½
79	7	5½			5	2½
	Kharaba	9	„	„ 1/1	Kharaba	36
32	8	3½	„	„ 1/5	0	5
	Kharaba	10½	„	„ 1/1	0	28½
					Kharaba	38
			„	½	2	½

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Mazagon, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 677 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 46, New No. 7/16280, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 7/3693, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6211, Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693, in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693 in the occupation of Mechji Mulji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693 in the occupation of Bapuji Vithu, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the 8th defendant abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

1909

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of immoveable property situate at Modikhana Street, Fort, that was advertised to take place to-day by order of Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys for Mr. Motichand Harakhchand the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Maneckchand Juxibhoy is POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 82, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Lorries, Tractors, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, belonging to the Imperial Government.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1920, at 2-30 p.m., at Government Stock Depot, Hasi Bunder, Sewree, the following Motor Lorries, Cars, Tractors and Cycles.

3 Holt Cater Pillar Tractors.
1 Napier Workshop Lorry.
2 F. W. D. Lorries (four wheel driver.)
15 Packard Lorries.
2 Ford Vanettes.
7 Motor bicycles (Ariel, Douglas, A. J. U. Rover, B. S. A., Rudge, Whitworth and Harley Davidson),

The above motor lorries, tractors, cars and cycles have been used during war and are surplus to the requirements of the Government.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BALES RAISED COLOURED COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gali, near the well, by order of Messrs. The Mathuradass Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahamed Ebrahim Bros. (of New Kasai Moholla), the following goods:—

125 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets 46in. by 76in. by 1½ lbs., each bale containing 200 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very rich handsome dining drawing and bedroom artistic design furniture, sweet toned, grand rarely used (almost new) "S. Rose & Co.'s" Brinsmead cottage piano, silverware, glassware, crockery, dinner service, English bath tub, etc. Messrs. MODAY & CO., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 31st day of July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder "Sorab House". The following household furniture, comprising, dining table, dining chairs side board, dinner wagon, mirror almirahs, clothes and gown press, chesterfield sofa, rolled top table, riding saddle, phonograph and records, drawing room carpet, drawing room sofas and chairs, book case, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, marble wash hand tables and sofa, English bath tub, sweet toned S. Rose & Co.'s "Brinsmead" cottage piano, piano settee, iron double cot, iron cradle, old china vases, iron safe on stand by "Anderson", Singer hand sewing machine, teapoys, revolving bookstand, Jost fan, electric table fan, easy chairs, clothes basket, card table, pirambulator, screen, writing table, brass hall-lamp, hanging lamp, glassware, crockery, dinner service, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of "D Lea" Esquire of Port Trust and others

Property of another gentleman:—

One motor car 5 seater with water proof Bosch Magnetto and zenith carburetors.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Good opportunity for Bankers, Jewellers and Solicitors' firms one Milner's patent double-door safe size 5½ x 4½ x 3 ft.

Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer.

One Godrej safe on stand.

Price Rs. 1,700 or near offer.

Size 48 inches.

Apply MODY & Co., Auctioneers, Medow Street, Fort.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Last Night of

The five-reel photoplay.

"THE SHE WOLF"

A most original and captivating character of the Screen. A real display of true love. A tale of woman's dominion over man. It is one of the most absorbing and interesting dramas that have ever been presented here. There are many thrilling situations and fights

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A Delightful Entertainment.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE:—

TRAM CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CAR to Pri ess and Victoria Docks from newly open Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—whi is opposite to Royal Opera House—I ceeding on Sandhurst Road and cro ng Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland ad, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi ars, and Doon

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES Ld. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Twice Nightly 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

The Dollars

The Versatile Musical Comedy Duo in a Rollicking Musical Duologue, Introducing New Songs and BUCK and WING DANCE.

See JOHNNIE HORNER in his Burlesque on Kelly and his famous Walking imitations,

MISS JOSIE MAYO

The Gipsy Pianiste in her own Compositions.

The Popular Topical Novelty

"Around the Town"

Beauty, Celebrity and Fashion. The Screen's finest Novelty feature.

EXCELSIOR SERIAL.

THE ROMANTIC and THRILLING Serial of Parisian Life

"The Four Shadows"

4th, 5th & 6th EPISODES.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"CARMEN"

featuring

Mdlle. Marguerite Sylva

BY CINES ROMA! WITH AN ALL STAR CAST!! from the

OPERA COMIQUE, PARIS !!!

A GRAND REPRESENTATION OF THE GRANDEST OF GRAND OPERAS

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"MACISTE The Strong Man IN LOVE"

MACISTE WHOSE HERCULEAN EXPLOITS ARE THE MOST ASTOUNDING FEATURES OF THE SCREEN.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE

To-night

The Last Two Episodes

OF

Bound and Gagged

featuring

George B. Seitz

and

Marguerite Curtot

PATHE REVIEW
Amusing and Instructive.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World

The Floor Below

Comic by Snub Pollard.
POPULAR PRICE.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Matinees, on Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Nearing the End
The Universal Wonder Serial

The Lion Man

Featuring

Kathleen O'Connor

and

Jack Perrin

COME AND SEE

the identity of

The Lion Man

also the newest Universal Screen Magazine and a Repping Comic

at

CINEMA PRECIOUS

Lamington Road.
Near Grant Road Tram Terminus,
Daily at 3-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK

with the final Episode of the Serial

For Husbands Only

A beatiful Photo-play featuring

Messrs. Charlie Chaplin

STRIKE THE IRON

WHILE IT IS HOT!

You are not still very late in seeing dominant serial

The Mystery of 13'

Featuring

FRANCIS FORD

Which has achieved unparalleed triumph during the First week at

THE MAJESTIC

SECOND INSTALMENT TO-DAY

Don't Miss it!

Time and Price as usual

THE LAST DAY,

to-day, to see the magnificent Social Photodrama of present—day life

"My Lady's Garter"

(5 Reels—5,000 feet.)

The duel of intellect between a notorious crook and an internationally famous detective—the criminal and his pursuer interchanging their respective personalities—the robbery of a valuablo Historical Diamond-Set Garter from the British Museum—the woman who gets fascinated by the very man who robs her of her jewels.

ALL THIS AND A LOT EXTRA

in a ripping, gripping Story of Love, Adventure, Mystery, Crime, and Detective Science.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

An instructive Film "How Ford Cars are made in America" and a 2-Reel Charlie Chaplin Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

STARTING TO-MORROW!

REX BEACH'S

well-know Novel: the thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

"THE CRIMSON GARDENIA"

a superb Ooldwyn Picture. A story of four crooks and the mask of Fate.

THE GLOBE

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace

LAST-NIGHT! LAST-NIGHT!

"The Flapper"

Itala Co.'s Masterpiece

Featuring the Great Italian Actress

Pina Menichelli.

Shows at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Tomorrow's Great Event.

THE

"RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"

Featuring the universal Star

Dorothy Phillips

In Dual Role Depicting

The World's Greatest Love Story.

Two Hours' Extraordinary Programme beginning from Saturday the 31st July.

Please note carefully the change of time for each show.

Saturday and Sunday 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30 Week days 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE SHOW at 4-30 on Saturday & Sunday

THE GLOBE

Sandhurst Road, West.

For further particulars see our advertisements on other pages.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

A Doctor says:

"I do not think so good a food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the medical profession too strongly."

Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and *rear their own babies on.* This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase *nearly a quarter of a million pounds* weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Co., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

Telegrams "CASHCHEMIS"

Cash Chemists

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Tele. No. 4141.

172, HORNBY RD

FORT, BOMBAY.

Everything at Market rates

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union Meeting, 7-30 p.m.
Association Football: Bombay Gymkhana v. attached section, Oval 6 p.m.
The Director of Information writes say:—

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay: Arr H.M	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920. standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

NEXT SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS,

Total amount accepted. Bombay £552,000, elsewhere 448,000, total £1,000,000.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 5th August 1920.

BAND AT R, B, YACHT CLUB,

The Band of the 1/13th C. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION,

The Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association recommends the Voters of the Mandvi Ward, the name Dr. Punsey H. Mehesery as the candidate of the Associationfor being elected at the ensuing Municipal Bye-election on Monday the 2nd August.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON,

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 29th July 1920.

Total amount of tenders received: Bombay £241,886,000, elsewhere £33,600,000, total £275,486,000.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on Wednesday was 101 as compared with 153 on the corresponding day last year and 96 in 1918. Plague registered 3 attacks and 1 death, cholera, 1 attack 1 death, small-pox, 1 attack and 1 death and influenza, 1 attack.

INSURED LETTER MISSING.

Mr. Nariman Manekji, a Postal Inspector has reported to the Police that on the 27th instant a letter addressed to one Nana Govindrao, residing at Mahim, had been insured for Rs. 300, at the Victoria Gardens Post Office and placed in a drawer with other valuable letters. At 6 p.m. when the drawer was opened to send the letters to the General Post Office, it was found that the above letter was missing. The contents of the letter are not known.

A GIRL DROWNED IN SEA

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Mangu Budi, a Hindu girl, (12). The deceased was residing with her mother at Bhuleshwar. On Tuesday last, she went for a bath in the sea at Charni Road with one of her neighbours. They went down about four steps and when they were taking bath a high wave swept her away. Mangu, her companion, raised an alarm but it was of no avail as nobody dared go into the rough sea to her rescue. Her body was found floating the next day and the police removed it to the morgue.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PEDESTRIAN'S ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

At the Girgaum Police Court Mr. Khandalawalla disposed of a case in which Inspector Spires charged Ram Prasad Budhram, a motor lorry driver with causing the death of one Janardhan Ballal by rash and negligent motor-lorry driving, on the 24th instant.

The facts of the case were that on the day in question about 3 p.m., the accused was driving a motor lorry from Girgaum towards Dhobi Talao. A tram car was also proceeding towards the same direction ahead of the lorry. Near Kandewadi when the tram car, stopped at a halting place the deceased ran towards the tram car when the lorry came upon him and knocked him down. A wheel passed over his head and he died on the spot.

It was admitted that the lorry was going slow and the accused sounded his horn and that the accident would not have taken place if the deceased instead of attempting to cross the road at the time, had waited where he was before the lorry came.

The magistrate on the evidence held that it was a case of accident and the pedestrian had made an error of judgment in attempting to cross in front of the lorry. The accused was discharged.

Mr. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

If you want to know all about soap or if you have any difficulty in soap-making. Consult immediately,

DR. I. P. ENAD,
at MANILAL MANSION,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION

INSPECTOR DYER,

FOUND "GUILTY" OF HURT.

SENTENCED TO 15 DAYS' SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT,

Emperor.
vs.
Robert William Dyer.

(Before Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a special jury.)

The further hearing of this trial in which Inspector Dyer of the Bombay City Police was charged with the offence of beating one Shaikh Imam with a view to extort a confession from himi was continued before His Lordship and a special jury composed of six Europeans and three Indians. Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Azad defended the accused.

At Wednesday's hearing. Superintendent Sykes' evidence.

Superintendent Sykes of the A division gave evidence to the effect that on the night of the 11th instant, the accused was on duty at the Children's Fete at the Museum. He too was there. Upto 12-55 a.m. the accused was there wh n he left to go to the National Bank to place the pearls in his charge. Afterwards he witness) went in a taxi to the Esplanade Police Station to look for the accused as he wanted to give him some message. When he reached there at 1-20 a.m., the accusti was not there. So he retraced his steps back and drove in a taxi unto Phillips and Co., to see whether Dyer could be seen on the way. Th he again went to the Police station at 1-30 a.m. but the accused was not there. Witness called the SubInspectors to whom he gave the message. Last time he went to the Police station he had kept his taxi outside the compound of the Police Court. Immediately on his arrival at the Colaba Police station, witness received a telephone message from the accused.

In view of the question whether or persons standing outside the room in which the complaint was alleged to have been beaten, could see inside the room, his Lordship and gentlemen of the jury went at 3-30 p.m. to view the premises at the Esplanade Road Police station.

After the jury arrived at 4 p.m. witness Yllen Laxman was recalled and asked whether in his statement on the 12th instant to Supdt. Sykes he did not state that he did not see accused beat complainant on the night of the 11th witness denied that he had made any statement to Supdt. Sykes (his statement to Supdt. Sykes was put in by Mr. Binning.)

Mohidin was also recalled and was asked whether he made a similar statement as the last witness to Supdt. Sykes on the 12th instant. Witness denied having made any statement to Supdt. Sykes. (His statement to Supdt. Sykes was put in by Mr. Binning)

SUB-INSPECTOR'S DEPOSITION.

Shaikh Abdul Karim Shaikh Kassam Sub Inspector of Police at the Esplanade Police station in March stated in his examination-in-chief that at 2-30 by two military sepoys a the Police station. He recorded their complaint and proceeded with the investigation. He sent two policemen to Kennedy Sea Face. At 6-30, one policeman returned with Nama Sartoo who brought a watch. This watch was brought by Nama for Rs. 3 from the accused in theft case Witness then went home and returned at 11 p.m. when he returned S. I. Vanghara informed him that complainant had been brought to the Police Station. Yellu Laxman and Mohidin were there sitting outside the Inspector's room (chargeroom) in the back verandah just opposite the European quarters. complainant was sitting near the clerk's room on the bench. Witness asked S. L. Vanjhara to wait till Dyer came. Dyer came at 1-30 a.m.; Vanjhara told Dyer all facts. Then Yellu was placed before Dyer who questioned him. Yellu had made a statement previously to witness before Dyer arrived. Dyer asked Yellu about the property. He said that Shaikh Imam (complainant had passed the property to Mohidin who had passed it on to Rama Balu. Dyer asked S. I. Deshpande to take search of Rama's hut. Five or ten minutes after Yellu was sent along with witness and Deshpande to Kennedy Sea Face. They left at about 2 a.m., and returned at 3 a.m when witness returned accused had gone to his quarters. While they were waiting to go to Kennedy Sea Face. the policeman brought the complainant into the charge room on the otherside of the railing. Witness, S. I. Deshpande and Vanjhara were in the charge room then. Dyer asked complainant to be taken away. Immediately th complainant was brought to the charge room Dyer said "take him away; we don't want him."

His Lordship asked witness to repeat in Urdu what Dyer told. Witness said that Dyer said "kuch jharoor nahi, vapas le jao". Witness said that this meant that the complainant was to be examined later on. After Dyer said that complainant should be taken away Dyer left before witness left to go to Kennedy Sea Face. Complainant was quite well when he was at the Police Station that night. It did not appear that he was a man having a broken rib, when witness arrived at 3 a.m., complainant was alright. It did not look as if he was in pain. Witness left immediately after his arrival at 3 a.m. Next morning witness arrived at 9 a.m. and joined complainant. in the charge room complainant did not look in the least ill. About 10 or 15 minutes, after his arrival complainant was removed from the charge room complainant was not questioned by Dyer in the morning also during those ten minutes. After Anwar Haq arrived with the letter from Mr. Ellisson, complainant was taken to Supe intendent Sykes who ordered that he should be bailed out when complainant was there, there was nothing the matter with him. Witness did not notice any contused wound on his forehead. Witness learnt at about 4 p.m. that complainant had gone to a Doctor in Girgaon and had a wound on his forehead and a broken rib. Witness was very much surprised to hear it."

"NOBODY ASSAULTED COMPLAINANT."

In cross-examination by Mr. Binning witness stated that nobody assaulted complainant. Witness had to attend many cases every day. Before witness gave evidence in the Police Court, he made a statement to Superintendent Carter. It was not true that he and other sub-Inspectors conspired to give false evidence in this case. Witness made a statement to Supdt. Sykes next day. When he made that statement he did not knew that the Commissioner of Police had ordered this Prosecution.

S. I. Vanjhara was then called but as it was 5-30 p.m. his Lordship rose for the day.

SUB-INSPECTOR VANJARA'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness called yesterday was Sub-Inspector Vanjhara who in his examination by his Lordship stated that he was a sub-inspector of the C. I. D. He was doing duty at the Esplanade Police station on 11th March last. At about 8 p.m. p. c. No. 2371/A came to the Police station and said that he had gone to Kennedy Sea Face to take search of a hut and so he required witness's assistance witness went with the policeman to the complainant's cottage. The accused in the theft case was sitting outside the complainant's cottage with five or six persons. Witness asked the policeman what the trouble was, when he was told by the policeman that complainant had obstructed the search. Witness was annoyed At that time thirty or forty men were round him and witness was afraid. Complainant said that he had not got any property. Witness asked complainant to allow the search. At that time the accused in the theft case told witness that he saw the property being removed from the complainant's hut. Witness decided to give the search until his superior overseer arrived. When overseer arrived witness proceeded with the search. and he did not find anything, witness then directed that complainant, Mohidin Yellu and some one else pointed out by the accused in the theft case were taken to the Police station. Witness took Yellu with him in the "gari" and complainant and Mohidin followed on foot. They reached the Police station at about 9 or sometime afterwards. Yellu and Mohidin were kept in the back verandah. Complainant and his brother were made to sit in the clerk's room. Up to the arrival of Dyer, Yellu and Mohidin remained in the back verandah. The others were in the clerk's room. Witness questioned both in the rear verandah. Witness questioned Shaik Imam (complainant) in the clerks' room. Witness, S. I. Shaikh and Deshpande then sat in the main entrance. At 11-30 p.m. Abdul Haq came to inquire whether they had done with the complainant and other people. Witness said they would be sent after Dyer arrived. Abdul Haq then went away. Dyer arrived at about 1-30 a.m. Dyer went into the charge room and sat on the chair, and telephoned to Sykes. After that witness informed Dyer of what inquiries had been made. Witness did say to Dyer that there was a good deal of obstruction at the Kennedy Sea Face. When witness mentioned this to Dyer, he could not say whether Dyer felt annoyed. Yellu was then first brought before Dyer. He was made to stand outside the railing, complainant was brought there when Yllelu was making his statement. When he was brought Yellu was being questioned. Yellu was in the room then. Then Dyer asked complainant what he had got to say, complainant said "witnesses might say anything, khuda was there." Witness then told Dyer independently that the complainant was drunk. Then Dyer ordered witness to be taken back. Dyer did not ask the complainant as to why he obstructed his police officers in taking the search. Complainant then appeared to be all right except that he was not drunk. Witness did not notice that complainant had a wound on his forehead. So far as he could judge, he did not appear to be a man with a broken rib. Witness said that at the Kennedy Sea Face complainant had the manner of a drunkard; his voice was staggering and he was smelling of toddy. This was at the hut. After Dyer questioned him complainant was kept under the staircase.

It was about 2 a.m. when witness left. Dyer must have left by the time witness left. witness returned at 3-15 a.m. and then went to his quarters. Next morning witness returned at 9 a.m. and complainant was in the charge room and bring taken to the Superintendent's office. Witness saw Anwar Haq sitting near the superintendent's office. Subsequently witness heard that complainant had been to the Hospital and had complained of a rib being broken. Witness was certainly surprised at hearing this. None was there at that time. Witness informed Dyer and Sykes about this.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In cross-examniation witness said that he could not say what a man with a broken rib looks like. Witness did not see Dyer assaulting the complainant with a stick.

Dr. McGregor was recalled and Mr. Binning read a passage to him from Burry's medicine chapter on "Fracture of Bones." It was perfectly possible that a man with a fractured rib could move about for days. Complainant arrived at 12-55 p.m. at the Hosptial. Complainant was in some pain. S. I. Deshpande said in his examination-in-chief thta he was doing duty at the Esplanade Police station on 11th March. Yellu, complainant and Mohidin were brought there. S. I Vanjhara was making enquiries in the theft case. Witness asked complainant whether he had passed any property to Yellu. Complainant appeared to be drunk but he answered correctly. He was not so drunk that he could not answer. Dyer came in at about 1-30 a.m. S. I. Vanjhara explained the case to Dyer and Yellu was examined. Complainant was then brought in and Dyer asked him what he had to say about Yellu's statement. Complainant said that he did not know anything. He said "Amku Malum nahi." He was then asked to be taken away. Witness returned at about 7-30 a.m. Complainant was there. In the morning all of them were placed before Dyer. Complainant was not asked anything. complainant was quite alright.

Witness was not cross-examined.

The accused in his statement said that

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

I was an inspector of Police I/C of the Esplanade Police station "A" station:

On the 11th March 1920, I was detailed for duty from 5 p.m. at the Children Welfare, fete, held at the Museum at about 6 p.m. I left the fete to have my dinner, and again returned at 9 p.m. After leaving Superintendent Sykes and Inspector Marshall at the Museum at 1 a.m. I walked to my residence at the Esplanade Police Station. On my arrival at the Esplanade Police station, Sub-Inspector Vanjara informed me that Superintendent Sykes in company with Inspector Marshall, had been to the Police Station enquiring for me and had left word that I was to telephone to Superintendent Sykes at Colaba, immediately on my arrival.

I thereupon telephoned to the Superintendent, who instructed me to send three men in plain clothes for duty at the National Bank, which I did. I then placed the receiver of the telephone on its rack and sat down in the chair immediately under the telephone.

Sub-Inspector Vanjara then drew my attention to a case of theft, vide I. P. Code Case No. 94 of 1920, which he and Sub-Inspector Shaik had been investigating during my absence at the Fete, where two persons were implicated, one of whom made a further statement, in consequence of which a watch was recovered (vide I. P. Code case pertaining to Dadar Section). The Sub-Inspector also informed me that the accused had made a second statement, regarding the theft by him of two Photos and shirts which had been given by the accused to the injured man, who had been brought to the police station, along with three others for enquiries. I then had the case brought before me and went into it. I then ordered Sub-Inspector Deshpande to take Yellu with him, and let him point out the said Rama, and then to search his room for the property. I then went to my quarters.

The accused and the abovementioned four persons also Rama were placed before, so the following morning and later before the Superintendent, he injured no complaint then of having been assaulted by any person. Superintendent Sykes gave order to release the injured man on bail under the previsions of section 107-4-02 which was done at 10 a.m.

At about 1.30 p.m. the same day I was informed by the telephone orderly that a message had been received from the J. J. Hospital that a man giving his name as Shaik Imam Shaikh Babun had been to the hospital suffering from a broken rib.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

In consequence of the above message, I went to the J. J. Hospital and was inferred that the injured man had gone home after being treated. I returned to the Esplanade Police Station at about 3-15 p.m. and at once telephoned to the Superintendent, but I was informed that he was at the Head Office, in consequences of this I left world at the police station for a message to be sent later, and left for the Fete of the Childrens Welfare with the probability of meeting from Superintendent it there but did not do so.

At about 8 p.m. Superintendent Sykes came to the Police station and I accompanied him to the residence of the injured man where his statement was recorded, and which he declined to sign it. That time he accused me of having broken his rib and of a stout subinspector having assaulted him.

I cite the following as my witnesses:—

1. Superintendent Sykes; 2. Inspector Sub-Inspector) Vanjara; 3. Sub-Inspector Deshpande; Subinspector of Shaik.

With regard to the attached memo I wish to state as follow:—

When Superintendent Sykes recorded the statement of Shaik Imam he stated that he had been roughly handled by a stout Hindu who had caught by his clothing. This was at about 10 p.m. at which time I was at the Fete."

Yallu, a boy of 12 years, stated that at 10 p.m. he saw me in the office consulting one Mohidin. He distonctly stated that he did not see anyone beat Shaik Imam, Mohidin stated that at 11 p.m. I had struck him, and that at that time none but the police were in the office, while Shaik Imam was in the passage. Even at this time I was at fete.

Into these circumstances, I request that full enquiries be made on the points raised by me, and I beg to submit that on the meagre evidence already given, there is not sufficient reasons why I should be suspended or prosecuted as I am innocent. Moreover I should like further evidence produced that the rib of Shaik Imam is fractured, and I suggest that the House Surgeon himself personally satisfies himself on this point by having an X-ray photo taken of the alleged fracture.

SUMMING UP.

In the course of the summing up his Lordship said that it was a case of public importance from both points of view of the Prosecution and Defence. The jury should not be carried away by prejudice; they should not be carried away by the allegation that the Police were a bad lot or the other allegation that the Police were immaculate. His Lordship then narrated certain broad facts of the case which were a common ground. The statement taken down by Anwar Haq differed considerably from the story as told by the complainant in the witness box. On the 18th March at the Head Office, Yello, Mohidin and Nama identified the accused out of six European officers present as the person who struck the complainant. In main the fact remained that complainant made a charge against the accused within three hours after leaving the Police Station at 10-30 a.m. If it was said that this story was fabricated, they had to consider why and when it was fabricated. Was it possible then that this charge was fabricated within two hours? It was for the Jury to say. Yellus' evidence his Lordship said, ought to be discarded. The evidence of Mohidin and Anwar Haq was of persons who were under the complainant. Mr. Binning relied on the medical evidence for a broken rib. It was for the jury to decide whether the mistry was carrying a broken rib or he was have and hearty before the night of the 11th. As regards the evidence of the three sub-inspectors his Lordship said that if the complainants' story was true, then these three sub-inspectors had perjured themselves. The jury must remember that the sub-inspectors had made their statements next day before Superintendent Sykes when they did not know that the Police Commissioner had ordered this prosecution. If the jury accepted story, there was an end of the prosecution case. The jury would remember the story given by S. I. Shaik and S. I. Vanjara and S. I. Deshpande as to what was done to complainant when he was brought before Dyer. There were discrepencies and a circumstance which the jury ought to bear in mind. The story of the sub-inspectors was supported by Superintendent Sykes also. If the jury accepted their evidence then there was an end of the prosecution case. There was no tangible evidence before the jury to enbale them to say that the accused committed this assault with a view to extort confession.

JURY'S VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury after retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" on the charge of beating with a view to extort confession. But on the charge of causing simple hurt the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" by 6 to 3 against the accused.

His Lordships sentenced the accused to fifteen days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

WOMEN DOCTORS FOR THE PRESIDENCY

The Director of Information writes, I say:—

The Government of Bombay has, since the war ended, initiated many measures and enterprises to stimulate and encourage the practical forms of study and higher education, the practical and productive application of knowledge; and to help the people the Presidency to help themselves.

As a first step toward encouraging women students of medicine, the Governor in Council has decided to institute the following scholarships for them:—

(a) Four scholarships (one for each of the four divisions of the Presidency) of Rs. each tenable at the Grant Medical Colleg for the full course of five years. The scholar from Sind has, however, the option to join the Lady Hardinge College for Women Delhi, and in that case the tenure of her scholarship will be extended to 7 years.

(b) Twenty-six scholarships (one for each of the 26 districts in the Presidency) of Rs. 20 each tenable at the medical school at Poona, Ahmedabad or Hyderabad for the four years of the course. The distribution of these scholarships is as follows:—

(1) Seven scholarps (corresponding to the number of districts in Sind) allotted to the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind).

(2) Six scholarships (corresponding to the number of districts in the Northern Division) allotted to the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad; and

(3) Thirteen scholarships (corresponding to the number of districts in the Central and Southern Divisions) to the B. J. Medical School, Poona.

The aim is to assign one scholarship to each district: but this is not to be made rigid rule. It is left to the discretion of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay to give two or more scholarships to the same district if no candidate is forthcoming from every district.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was rain in all districts of the Presidency proper but in parts of many districts it was not sufficient for the continnance of agricultural operations, especially in the East Deccan and Bijapur where more rain is badly needed. In Sind the inundation is satisfactory but rain is needed in parts dependent on rainfall. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally, except where rainfall is insufficient. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sing	47 to 68
Gujarat	17 to 58
Konkan	42 to 47
Deccan	36 to 49
Karnatak	53 to 66

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Co., Ltd. Madras notifies the following transit times on cablegrams.

India to Australia.—Full rates, 28 hours; Deferred, 33 hours.

Australia to India.—Full rates, 6 hours; Deferred, 6 hours.

ACCOUNTANT IN TROUBLE.

CHARGES OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Krishna Yeshwant Wagle, an accountant in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited, was placed on charges of: (1) cheating Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, or, in the alternative, of committing breach of trust as a clerk in respect of Rs. 43,550 and fraudulently using as genuine forged documents, to wit payment vouchers, which he knew or had reason to believe to be forged and that he willfully and, with intent to defraud, did falsify the account books of the complainant; (2) cheating the same complainant or, in the alternative, of committing breach of trust as a clerk in respect of Rs. 13,500, and (3) with cheating the same complainant in respect of Rs. 18,060, and, with willfully and, with intent to defraud, falsifying the account books of the complainant.

Inspector Finan, the prosecuting officer, instructed by Inspectors Jeferies and Barodia of the C.I.D., conducted the prosecution, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Finan, stating the case for the prosecution, said the accused was an accountant in the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited, Agents of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills, Limited, floated in September last. The Directors of the latter Company had decided to pay a brokerage of one rupee per share in respect of one lakh of preference shares to those brokers who disposed of the shares for the Company. It was the duty of the accused to pay this brokerage to the proper persons and also to prepare the payment slips. The payment of the brokerage started in January last and a total payment of Rs. 1,20,000 as brokerage had been paid instead of a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 that was really payable by the Company. In order to cover up the deficiency the accused transferred from the interest account to the brokerage account a sum of Rs. 24,111 and made corresponding false entries in the journal and ledger. The total sum misappropriated by the accused, as would be seen from the evidence, out of the brokerage account was Rs. 43,550. The second charge related to a sum of Rs. 13,500 belonging to the King Edward Memorial Fund, of which the complainant was Honorary Terasurer. The third was in respect of a sum of Rs. 18,060 belonging to the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute Fund. The accused got both these cheques signed by the Honorary Secretaries on false representations and had the amounts credited to his own account. All the money had gone to share speculation.

MR. M. CURRIMBHOY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, examined by Mr. Finan, said he was a Director in the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., and an Honorary Treasurer of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute Fund. The accused was an accountant in his firm getting Rs. 225 per mensem. Shown a cheque for Rs. 20,000, dated 1st May 1920, the witness said it was drawn on the Mercantile Bank of India by his firm payable to the Bank of Bombay or bearer. The witness also identified a pay-in slip of the Bank of Bombay of the same date crediting the amount to the K. R. Kama Fund. Both were in the handwriting of the accused and he was given no instructions to credit the amount to that fund. Witness further identified another cheque for Rs. 18,060 in the handwriting of the accused and signed by the witness. This cheque was drawn in favour of Mr. R. P. Masani who was the Secretary of the Kama fund on the representation that the amount was required for purchasing war bonds.

The witness was next shown the rough cash book of his firm and identified an alleged fraudulent entry of Rs. 20,000 in the same, whereby, the witness said, the accused had cheated the firm in respect of that sum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, the witness said he did not wish to press the charge against the accused.

The Magistrate:—Why do you wish not to press the charge?

The Witness:—Because in any case I shall have to make good the amounts belonging to the two funds as I am morally bound to do. I entirely leave the matter in your Worship's hands.

MD. R. P. MASANI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. P. Masani was next examined. He said he was one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Kama Fund. He had never told anybody to buy war bonds for the Institute. In fact all the funds of the Institute had already been invested.

Mr. Manishanker M. Bhat, a shareholder in the New Share Bazaar, said the accused was his client for the last eight to ten months, and during that time his losses in share speculation through him was about Rs. 60,000 all of which the accused had paid except Rs. 13,000 and for the latter sum he had passed a promissory note.

In reply to the Court the witness said he understood the salary of the accused was about Rs. 500 a month.

After some further evidence, further hearing of the case was adjourned to August 6.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Julius Muller to be in charge of the Consulate for Sitzerland at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. K. Ringger.

Mr. R. G. Bendre, Acting Mamlatdar of Amalner Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Vice Mr. W. T. Conway, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government, Judicial and Political Departments, pending further orders:—

Mr. J. A. Arratoon, on return from leave, to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, vice Mr. W. T. Conway, and to be in charge of the Political Department.

Mr. G. H. Misquitta to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, pending relief by Mr. J. A. Arratoon, and thereafter to continue to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to be in charge of the Judicial Department.

Mr. V. R. Nachane to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to be in charge of the Judicial Department, pending relief by Mr. Misquitta.

A temporary appointment of an additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay has been created for a period of six months, and Superintendent J. M. Walker of the Bombay City Police is appointed to hold it.

Mr. G. G. Desai, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Broach, is invested with the power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Mr. C. D. Pandia, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bulsar, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by suc hcourts up to the amount of Rs. 100 within the [illegible] of the ordinary

SPORTI[illegible]

POONA [illegible]

FIRST EXTRA M[illegible]

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent)

POONA, Ju[illegible]

The following are handicaps for first Extra Meeting to be held to-morro[illegible]

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Christmas Holidays 10-2, Substance 10-2 Dalegal 10-1, St. Agnes Eve 9-8, Dialed 9-2, Lady Myra 9-10, Sibell de Langton 8-13, Lupinus 8-8, Decoura 8-5, Nicolas 8-6, Lemon 8-3, Regatte 8-3, Discarded 8-2, Lucky Queen 8-0, Belle Voyageuse II 8-0, Fine Trout 8-0, Genviere 7-13, Traceable 7-13, Batten 7-13, Checkmete 7-12, Bucklean 7-10, Rueful 7-10, Bright Bird 7-9, Loch D 7-9, Glass Rock 7-8, Gunda 7-7, Kalioolah 7-6, White Bell 7-6, Gentle Saxon 7-6, Mynden Chief 7-5, Quarterly 7-5, Sauntterer 7-4, Partial Eclipse 7-0, Whit Monday 7-0, Royal Jewel 7-0, Miss Goodenough 6-13, Kit Grey Leg 6-13.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bhookhri 9-0, Never Mind 8-12, Mechanic 8-10, Aladdin 8-4, Golshan 8-3, Tai 8-2, Tiger 8-2, Dunbar 8-2, Beadmaker 8-1, Battleaxe 8-1, Bluey Lee 7-13, Naiti 7-8, Dublin 7-8, Grey Renard 7-6, Tawdry 7-0.

The forfeits for the above races are due i. not struck out by 8 a.m. to-day.

RESULT OF GOODWOOD PLATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., July 30.

ROWLAND	1
GOLDEN MELODY	3
WARWICK	2

Eleven ran. Won by a neck, a length separating second and third;

Betting:—11 to 2 against Rowland: 100 to 8 against Warwick and 5 to 1 against Golden Melody.

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B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

KHILAFAT DAY.

T OF AUGUST, 1920,

y for a complete *hartal* as a pro- gainst the Turkish Treaty. On this pray to Allah, keep fast, suspend all iness, hold meetings, and make covenant ith Allah that you will endure all hard- ships in adhering to Truth. Give up Titles and honorary posts. Remember also that violence and disorder will serve no purpose.

Avoid violence but stand firm by Truth! for in it lies the secret of success.

(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi, Abul Kalam Azad, Shaukat Ali, Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Fazul Hassan, Hasrat Mohani, Mohamed Ali, Members Non-Co-operation Committee, Mount Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.

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	Rs. 1,16,61,135	14 8

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 30, 1920.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council, as at present constituted, will have its last meeting next week in Poona when very important proposals, relating to local self-Government, education and housing will come up before it. It is well-known that the Government of Sir George Lloyd have been discussing for a very long time certain proposals regarding the rapid improvement of housing conditions in this Presidency and the Hon. Mr. Curtis will expound the Government plan of action. The statement of objects and reasons which introduces the new measures throws, as we stated on a previous occasion, a very meagre light upon the intentions of Government, but we understand that the housing problem will be tackled by an absolutely new public body, similar in some respects to the Improvement Trust, but enjoying much higher powers of control. We hope there will be no mischievous ambiguity regarding the definition of these powers. The Housing Bill is to come up for its first reading and there is no doubt it will be subjected to close criticism not only by the vested interests in the Councils, who have sympathy with the landlord, but by all those whose enthusiasm for the proper housing of the distracted citizens of this and other cities makes them feel that some definite move is necessary to meet this most serious and acute difficulty. Another important measure is the Bill establishing the constitution of village punchayats in this Presidency. It has had to be postponed twice in order to give the large rural masses whom it vitally affects time to offer suggestions and criticisms regarding its various clauses. The Hon. Thakore Saheb of Kerwada has tabled an amendment with respect to this Bill asking for its postponement until the Reformed Council meets. The passing of such an amendment will perhaps cause dissatisfaction to those who are hoping that the Minister of the immediate future will, in this Presidency, enter upon his duties in regard to the advancement of local self Government, conscious, that under the initiative of an Indian Member of Council, some substantial progress had already been made to assist and lighten his further efforts. We have no doubt that the Bill will be very thoroughly discussed. A close and thorough examination is necessary in the case of a measure which is marked by several grave defects, the principal of which is the absence of the bestowal of judicial powers to the punchayats. The acceptance of the large number of amendments to the Bill will remove its various shortcomings, and we have every hope that before the Council allows it to reach the third reading stage it will see that at least an undertaking is given that Government will, within a specified period, bring in supplementary legislation conferring judicial powers as well as see that it is very much liberalised in its general character.

There are two subjects of importance figuring on the agenda this time which will doubtless prove of particular interest to members resident in Bombay. The Bill providing for an extention of primary education in the city of Bombay is a measure which will provide an occasion for Government to indicate how generous their attitude has been in coming to the assistance of the Bombay Corporation in its efforts to establish a system of compulsory primary education in this city, though, as we have pointed out on a previous occasion, the Bombay Corporation has not done all it could in this respect. The Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail, sale and warehousing thereof in the city of Bombay has figured on the Council agenda several times before. It evoked a considerable amount of candid criticism when it was first introduced last year. We do not know whether it will escape hostile criticism now. It is sure to engage the serious attention of the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas and he will find many colleagues to join him in subjecting the Bill as at present modified to a still closer examination. A bill that must be witndrawn is the Bill empowering the Port Trust to build hotels for ocean-going passengers.

It is remarkable how the discussion of matters of general public interest will be seriously curtailed at the next session of the Legislative Council. In the days, when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel occupied more than two pages of the agenda paper with his resolutions, an arrangement was arrived at to take up the discussion of matters of public interest in rotation, so that every hon. member obtained a a chance of having at least one of his resolutions moved and debated upon. This time the number of resolutions appearing on the agenda is surprizingly meagre. So far the Hon. Mr. Paranjpy has been the only member who has given notice of any and he is to discuss matters which will not be of such exciting intreest as his campaign on behalf of expropriated cultivators at the last session of the Council. Non-official opinion will agree with him that there ought to be a new Medical College established at Poona next year, and that the new revenue settlement of Erandol taluka should remain inoperative for a time. As we have stated, the final session of the Bombay Legislative Council in its present form will have the happy chance of legislating upon three matters very vital to the interest and welfare of this Presidency, viz., housing, local self-Government and education. We hope that with respect to each of these matters it will be able to show that it has done something definite, something which will make the task of the Ministers in the Reformed Councils appreciably easier.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Our none too wide-awake City Fathers have at last become alive to the fact that the transfer of the powers of the City Improvement Trust to the Municipality, which was promised to them by Lord Willingdon's Government two years ago, is no nearer accomplishment. It cannot be that Lord Willingdon's successor, in his zeal to push on the housing operation in and around Bombay, has entirely overlooked the definite assurance held out by his predecessor that the transfer would be effected with the least possible delay. If Sir George Lloyd had, indeed, quite lost sight of the proposal, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, his trusted colleague who, with his old friends like Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir P. M. Mehta and others had conducted a prolonged and historic fight to secure the abolition of the Trust, was there to remind him of the pledge given by the Government. We trust Sir Ibrahim has had more than one occasion to do so. As for the Trust itself, though both Mr. Orr and his successor, Mr. Shepherd, had loyally acquiesced in the proposal of Government, its present reticence and breathless hurry to push on with its ambitious programmes, as if it were ignorant of the proposal to terminate its existence, are not difficult to understand. But the public would blame neither the Government nor the Improvement Trust for the delay that has occurred in the transfer of the functions to the Municipality. The Corporation itself is to be blamed for its apathy and somnolence in the matter. The landowing interests which now dominate the Corporation, have little to lose by a fresh lease of life for the Trust, while the question of housing the poor does not affect them. Many of the landlords are sending up fervent prayers that the operations of the Rent Act may not be prolonged beyond the present time-limit and that the house-rents may at least keep up to the present level, if they cannot jump higher. The public who have been watching the debates of the present Corporation have regretfully realised that to a large number of the City Fathers the question of the housing of the poor and middle class population of the city has little more than a dilettante interest. The Corporation, in surrendering its legitimate functions to an alien and irresponsible body, did a grave injustice to itself and to the citizens, and in the absence, since then, of any responsibility on its own part for the proper housing of the population of the city, has come to lose interest in the subject. Only a few wide-awake Corporators like Sir Pherozeshaw, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah were far-seeing enough to realise the mistake of the divorce of functions and had been demanding that "the City Improvement Trust must be destroyed." The movement succeeded so far as to elicit from Government a pledge, two years ago, that the Trust would be brought to an end at an early date and that its powers would be transferred to the Corporation. But the actual fulfilment of the pledge is still to come and it rests with the Corporation to demand that no further delay should take place in the matter. We are glad that the Corporation has at last resolved to address Government and we hope a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming from the latter for the long delay that has occurred in effecting the transfer of powers. While Government have been delaying the transfer, the Trust, in disregard of the proposal, is rushing through with some of its costly schemes of "improvement" and increasing its expenditure enormously. The new-born zeal of the Trust cannot be altogether explained by the anxiety to provide housing accommodation. Mr. Mody was nearer the mark when he said that the Trust was anxious to get all its extravagant schemes passed and leave the Corporation with nothing to do except see to their execution and shoulder the burdens. It has been puzzle to many that Sir Rahimtoolah, who, as Corporator, put up a resolute fight to secure the abolition of the Trust, should, now that he is surrounded with red tape, be lukewarm in giving effect practically to his own recommendations.

AN INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY

The residential qualification for election is being retained in the case of Bombay—and Bombay alone—for no other reason than because Sir George Lloyd—"the most popular Governor in India," *pace* Lords Willingdon and Ronaldshay!—wants it! Does the public of the Presidency, ruled by the "most popular Governor," want the retention of the qualification? No. Do the "Moderates" or the "Extremists" or any other body of public leaders hanker after it? No. Has the Chamber of Commerce or any other section of the European community asked for it? We are not sure they have. Have the members of the present local Legislative Council declared in its favour? No. Did the Advisory Committee, who deliberated behind the purdah, insist on it? Very likely not. Who then has or have been insisting on it in this Presidency? Apparently one sole individual—Sir George Lloyd, our "most popular Governor," who knows or at least is reported to know what is best for all of us in the Presidency! And yet we live in a democratic age! It may be asked if other Governors and Lieut.-Governors—who are, we have no doubt, also "most popular" in their respective provinces—are not equally anxious with Sir George "to get the best Legislative Councils" for their own provinces. But the incongruity does not strike Sir George. Like the child in Pears' cartoon, Sir George "will have it" and neither the Government of India nor Parliamentary Committee nor even Mr. Montagu dare disappoint him! Does the "most popular Governor" realise what grave injustice he is doing to this Presidency by his unreasoning attitude? If there are any valid reasons, which hold good in the case of this Presidency alone for handicapping it in this manner, the public would like to know what they are. We believe Sir George has grievously blundered and has done a great disservice to the Presidency. It is not yet too late to rectify the blunder.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. B. G. Tilak.

Mr. Tilak has continued to be in a precarious condition since yesterday morning, but the doctors state that his pulse and the fact that he had some sleep during the afternoon were encouraging signs. The stream of callers has been continuous at the Sardar Griha. The staircase has been packed with large crowds anxious to get some news. In the evening the crowds grew in such volume that the hotel gates had to be closed. Amongst the visitors who called during the day were Mr. Gandhi, Shrimati Saraladevi Chowdharani and Mr. Ahmed Khatri, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Kamat called in the morning, Mr. Baptista, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Kanjee are very constant callers; Nationalist leaders from all parts of the Presidency have arrived in Bombay; Shri Shankracharya of Karwir Peeth arrived to-day from Nasik, that prayers were being offered for Mr. Tilak. Mrs. Besant wired yesterday enquiring about Mr. Tilak's health. The devotion of the crowds is remarkable and very touching. A Marwari gentleman in the afternoon came with Rs. 1,000, which he insisted should be distributed to the poor. An old man came from Sindh just to have a look at the Lokamanya. School children wait patiently at the hotel gates anxious to hear the latest news.

Mesopotamian Camouflage.

Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that British policy was to establish an Arab State in Mesopotamia. Replying to a pertinent question raised by Mr. Lambert, the Premier "agreed that it seemed very absurd that British troops in Mesopotamia had been attacked while supporting the Government in establishing an Arab State." We know the type of Arab State which Mr. Lloyd George wishes to set up. It is not an independent State or a State anywhere near approaching independence. One of the most striking features of *post-bellum* diplomacy seems to be an unholy dread of calling a spade a spade. There is no prospect in Mesopotamia except that of an armed peace, because, as Colonel Lawrence suggested, the present administration is a foreign domination of a foreign bureaucracy supported by foreign militarists. It may be easy enough to pretend that it is all well with the Arabs—but with war, unrest, ambushing forces and retreats, it is not easy to pretend that there is peace with the Arab. Mr. Lloyd George complains about the misrepresentation of the intention of the British. How can he make that misrepresentation when he has made it clear to the world that in formulating plans for the future Government of Mesopotamia he has consulted neither the Arab nor the League—denying independence on the one hand and tearing a solemn covenant on the other?

Conditions of Peace with Russia.

In three hours at Boulogne Mr. Lloyd George seems to have settled the fate of Eastern Europe (on which literally hangs the fate of the world) to M. Millerand's satisfaction. The condition precedent of holding a general Russian peace Conference seems to be Russian withdrawal of the proposal to conclude peace with Poland separately. It must be imagined that in this the two Premiers show their child-like simplicity which fears that if the "Big Two" are not present at the Conference table to keep the Bolshevists in order Poland will not be able to hold her own. The plain fact is that the Allies want a peace of their own liking and are naturally afraid of the Russian Bear in his hour of final victory. Already Lithuania is reported to have gone Red; Ukraine has been a Communist State for sometime; Esthonia was first in making peace with the Bolshevists and Finland gave up her intervention policy with the disappearance of General Mannerheim. To say the least, Bolshevism has thrust its spear head into the body-politic of the Border States. What will it not achieve, victorious and mighty again its helpless enemies? It is obvious that these are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of the Allied statesmen. It is reported that if Russia satisfies certain conditions then the Allies will proceed to discuss the question of their relationship with her. Let it be clear that neither the King's horses nor the King's men at this hour will be able to force the Bolshevists to accept this condition that they must alter their form of Government—or this that they must pay all the debts contracted by the Czar's regime. Russia at most will grant economic concessions and no concessions can be valid without the recognition of the Soviet Government. Mr. Lloyd George stated that M. Millerand and he agreed that "a very good piece of work had been done in Boulogne that day." If the good work done means Peace with Russia, then every one desirous of a world-settlement will welcome the result of the Premiers' three-hour Conference. In the meantime, it is worth noting that Italy is to be consulted by England and France in this move and Italy through Signor Giolittifi has already declared openly that she stands for the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

Michael O'Dwyer's Latest.

In a letter to "The Morning Post" Michael O'Dwyer raises another wail over the treatment meted out to the adimnistrators of Martial Law in the Punjab. India has already expressed her view as to the treatment which these perpetrators of gross infamies deserve at the hands of a Government sensitive to popular opinion. But there can be no doubt that none of O'Dwyer's colleagues has any cause to complain for we doubt if any other country in the world would have treated their crimes with the light-heartedness of their superiors. O'Dwyer, however, as a protest, says that he has sent in a letter of resignation! and announces that he has "applied for leave to resign at an early date." But the burden of the letter seems to be that he is annoyed with the "Extremists" for their "persecution of officials and loyal Indians," and gives us the interesting news "that numerous officials in India both British and Indian are preparing to resign from the public services as they are inadequately protected against persecution by the Extremist party." If machine-guns; Amritsar bullets and Gujranwalla bombs are an inadequate protection for the Dyers and the O'Dwyers then it is better for them to find a land of "hope and glory" where the latest invention in explosives—Lewisite—will be always to their hand not for merely threatening to bombard a whole town but for actually blowing it to atoms at the first sign of nervousness in their heroic hearts.

Befogging the Issue.

No country in the world—and we say this without exaggeration—affords a small minority of officials so much protection as India with her Rowlatt Bills and Press Law and Seditious Meetings Acts. But it is news to us that numerous officials are resigning because the "Extremists" are persecuting them. It is well known that numerous inhabitants of this land are "resigning" their citizenship because of what they consider to be a form of religious persecution but if there are any "numerous officials" who are actually stung to a proper sense of their dishonour as to relinquish their posts for which they have proved themselves unworthy and unfit, then let us have their names. Their unkind colleagues ought, instead of opening Dyer Funds, to open subscription lists for their passages home. O'Dwyer may make a virtue of necessity and offer to resign. What else could the ex-satrap do?—For, on the one hand India will not have him at any price and, on the other, his name stinks in the nostrils of all decent Britishers. There is no doubt that he is deliberately trying to befog the issue by shunting the discussion of the Punjab tragedy to a different line. Vulgarly speaking he is trying to make the flesh of the British public creep by summoning to his aid the fictitious scare of "numerous" resignations. He has found a worthy colleague in "The Morning Post"—that past master of camouflaged journalism. But it is a well-known saying that although you may succeed in deceiving a few people for a part of the time you cannot succeed in deceiving everybody all the time. The ex-satrap's efforts are pathetic in the extreme to establish for his misdeeds a name fair enough to pass muster with the readers of "The Morning Post."

Dyer Applies for Retirement?

What is this news about Dyer making an application for retirement? In the Commons, Mr. Churchill, questioned as to the propriety of public subscriptions being raised for Dyer, stated that the King's Regualtions forbade acceptance of such gifts but that as Dyer had applied to retire he did not propose to take any action! The most amazing feature of this revelation is that India has so far been under the impression that some form of punishment had been meted out to the "Butcher of Jallianwalla Bagh" involving atleast his dismissal. Now we are informed that even that was too severe and that Dyer retires from the Army apparently without the usual official stain on his unblemished character. Never has a nation been fooled and hoodwinked so mercilessly as India by those who were called upon to take action against the perpetrator of one of the greatest crimes in history.

Indians in British East Africa.

The time has come when Indians should be placed on a footing of equality with the inhabitants of the Colonies and be no longer considered as the pariahs of the Empire. A deputation has been waiting on the Viceroy to ventilate the grievances of the Indians in British East Africa and in the territories captured from the Germans, for which Britain is wanting to exercise a mandate. The rights of the European settlers in those parts are adequately safeguarded, but there are ordinances which give the arbitrary power of deportation to the authorities in the case of "undesirable aliens"; the European minority in some cases obtains as many as nine seats on a municipal council, whereas the Indians who outnumbered the Europeans by three to one, are given only two seats with an extra one thrown in for the Goanese; and there is no redress for them in numerous matters relating to currency, exchange and trade facilities. The Viceroy promised a sympathetic consideration of the grievances and counselled moderation. It is not easy to be moderate in view of the grave wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen in the Colonies which they have helped to make for the settlers who now deny them their common rights. The British Empire is behind even the Roman Empire in this matter for the latter, at a certain period of its history at least, extended the right of Roman citizenship to its subjects; whereas Indians see nothing but visions of "coolie-labour" and the blessings of Fiji in the British Empire.

MR. HORNIMAN'S ALTRUISTIC LABOURS.

RECOGNITION BY DERA ISMAIL KHAN

Mr. B. G. Horniman has, says "India", received from Mr. Tahl R. Ganga Ram, zamindar, hon. secretary of the Charities Reform and Organisation Association at Dera Ismail Khan, a resolution passed by the district warmly eulogising his magnificent services to India and praying for success in his noble mission of devotion to his adopted country.

The same district is having prepared for Mr. Horniman a gold medal and an illuminated address in recognition of his altruistic labours in India's cause.

MR. TILK'S HEALTH.

July 29.

At 2-40 p.m. to-day, the following bulletin was issued:—

Lokmanya Tilak's condition shows a little improvement although it is still serious.

3-30 p.m.

The latest enquiries show:—

Mr. Tilak is having natural sleep which the Doctors consider to be a sign of improvement.

5 p.m.

Lokmanya Tilak was having some sleep this afternoon for over an hour and his medical advisers appeared to be more confident about his condition.

2 a.m. July 30

Lokamanya Tilak's health is still serious. He had two strong attacks of Angina Pectoris. He is still restless and a little deterious. The general state of health causes much anxiety.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE

COMPLETE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE WITH SOVIET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 29.

Boulogne.—The Anglo-French Conference lasted for three hours. Mr. Lloyd George informed Reuter's representative that complete agreement had been reached on all the points. It had been decided subject to Italy's approval, to inform the Soviet Government that if the Allies are to attend the general conference, certain things must be made clear and Poland and other Border States must participate in the conference, the primary object of which would be the re-establishment of peace in Europe. Then the conference could proceed to discuss the questions between Russia and the Allies with a view to establishing normal relations. If the Soviet replies that it can only make peace with Poland separately, the Conference will fall to the ground. If it agrees to the Allies' proposals, the conference could meet within a month. Mr. Lloyd George added that M. Millerand and he agreed that a very good piece of work had been done in Boulogne that day.

BRITISH NOTE TO SOVIET.

MILLERANDS' CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 29.

The British Note to the Soviet regarding the future of Polard was drafted yesterda afternoon at Boulogne according to Mr. Lloyd Goerge's instructions. M. Millerand approved it provided that the Conference did not imply recognition of the Soviet. The Note signed by Britain alone will be submitted to America as well as Italy before its despatch to Moscow. The French are sceptical with regard to the Conference, but if it is arranged they are determined not to be drawn into other paths. France is willing to waive the question of repudiation of the Russian debt and the cessation of the Soviet propaganda until the Russo-Polish question has been settled. It is believed that if the Soviet displays sincerity in the Polish preliminaries the negotiations may be widened.

The Premiers did not discuss the surrender of General Wrangel.

PRIZE-MONEY AWARD TO GRAND FLEET.

FOR BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 29.

The Prize Court has awarded £22,685 sterling prize money to the Grand Fleet as a whole in respect of the Battle of Jutland. Affidavits were read from Lord Jellicoe. The President decreed that the battle and the destruction of enemy ships were a joint enterprise of the entire Grand Fleet.

RAILWAY RATES COMMITTEE

GOVT. ACCEPTS INCREASED FARES. EXCEPT WORKMEN'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 29.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that Government has accepted all the recommendation of the Railway Rates Committee, except that with regard to workmen's fares, the increase of which would be further considered. The increased fares would come into operation on August 6th, except workmen's which would come into operation on September 1st.

MULJI JETHA MARKET FIRE

LOSSES OF BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 29.

With regard to the British insurance companies' losses by fire in the Bombay cloth market, "The Times" says that telegrams received by the companies suggest that the losses at any rate in some cases represent about thirty per cent. of the total commitments.

DRAFT RULES FOR INDIAN ELECTIONS.

NECESSITY FOR AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 29.

"The Times" says:—It is held that though the Draft Rules with regard to the elections under the Government of India Act have been sanctioned by Parliament, slight amendments are necessary to meet the claims of the Bengal Zemindars to increased representation. This could readily be effected by a supplementary motion of both the Houses.

BRITISH POLICY IN MESPOT.

WHY ARAB STATE HAS NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED?

SIR PERCY COX'S MISSION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said that reason why an Arab State had not yet been established in Mesopotamia was that the Turkish Treaty had not been signed. He did not think it necessary to review the whole Mesopotamian policy. Our policy was to establish an Arab State with which it was proposed to proceed at the earliest possible moment. Sir Percy Cox had been instructed to go there for the express purpose of establis ing an Arab State.

BRITISH TROOPS IN MESPOT

SATISFACTORY HEALTH REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lambert Mr. Churchill said that during the first three months of 1920, the health of the troops in Mesopotamia had been very satisfactory. The death-rate was less than in the United Kingdom. The admission that the rate during April, which was the last month for which complete figures were available, had risen was owing to the seasonal incidence of sand-fly fever to the annual ratio of 89.4 per thousand as compared with 654.6 per thousand in the United Kingdom. The incidence of sand-fly fever had increased in May and June, but it was now declining rapidly.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that the trying conditions were due to the fact that the troops who discharged what were normally peace-time garrison duties, had not permanent accommodation.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF MESPOT.

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1920-21

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lambert, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he understood that the provisional estimate of the cost of civil administration in Mesopotamia, for 1920-21, was about seven millions sterling excluding the ports and railways, which would be self-supporting. The final estimate was impossible, until more stable condition had been reached. He did not anticipate that any charge would fall upon the Exchequer for civil administration. With regard to the military expenditure Mr. Churchill said he feared that a sum additional to that provided for in the estimates would be required.

OIL POLICY IN MESPOT.

DIRECT GOVT. ACTION DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 29.

Mr. Kellaway M.P., speaking at the Crystal Palace Oil Exhibition as regards oil in Mesopotamia said that the policy the Government would adopt depended upon the form of Government ultimately established in Turkey. He was of the opinion that the worst possible way of developing the oil resources of Mesopotamia was by direct Government action.

POSTPONEMENT OF PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

DUE TO STRAIN OF PROTRACTED TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 29.

Reuter understands that advices from Australia indicate that the severe strain of the protracted tour of the Prince of Wales in Australasia has told upon his health and rendered it necessary to consider whether it will be desirable to postpone for a short period his projected visit to India.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Nothing is officially known in Simla regarding the statement made by the Morning Post, London, that the visit of the Prince of Wales to India is postponed.

OFFICIALS' THREAT TO RESIGN.

O'DWYER'S STORY OF "PERSECUTION BY "EXTREMISTS"..'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 29.

In his letter to "The Morning Post" Sir Michael O'Dwyer refers to the fact that numerous officials in India both British and Indian are preparing to resign from the public services as they are "inadequately protected" against "persecution" by the Extremist party.

NON-COOPERATION

MR. MONTAGU AND MR. GANDHI

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Mr. Montagu does not like the Khilafat agitation that is daily gathering force. In answer to questions put in the House of Commons, he is reported to have said that whilst he acknowledged that I had rendered distinguished services to the country in the past, he could not look upon my present attitude with equanimity and that it was not to be expected that I could now be treated as leniently as I was during the Rowlatt Act agitation. He added that he had every confidence in the central and the local Governments, that they were carefully watching the movement and that they had full power to deal with the situation.

This statement of Mr. Montagu has been regarded in some quarters as a threat. It has been considered to be a blank cheq.is for the Government of India to re-establish the reign of terror if they chose. It is certainly inconsistent with his desire to base the Government on the goodwill the people. At the same time if the Hunter Committee's finding be true and if I was the cause of the disturbances last year, I was undoubtedly treated with exceptional leniency. I admit too that my activity this year is fraught with greater peril to the Empire as it is being conducted to-day than was last year's activity.. Non-co-operation in itself is more harmless than civil disobedience, but in its effect it is far more dangerous for the Government than civil disobedience. Non-co-operation is intended so far to paralyse the Government as to compel justice from it. If it is carried to the extreme point, it can bring the Government to a standstill.

A friend who has been listening to my speeches once asked me whether I did not come under the sedition section of the Indian Penal Code. Though I had not fully considered it, I told him that very probably I did and that I could not plead 'not guilty' if I was charged under it. For I must admit that I can pretend to no 'affection' for the present Government. And my speeches are intended to create 'disaffection' such that the people might consider it a shame to assist or co-operate with a Government that had forfeited all title to confidence, respect or support.

I draw no distinction between the Imperial and the Indian Government. The latter has accepted, on the Khilafat, the policy imposed upon it by the former. And in the Punjab case the former has endorsed the policy of terrorism by the latter. British ministers have broken their pledged word and wantonly wounded the feelings of the seventy million Mussalmans of India. Innocent men and women were insulted by the insolent officers of the Punjab Government. Their wrongs not only remain unrighted, but the very officers who so cruelly subjected them to barbarous humiliation retain office under the Government.

When at Amritsar last year I pleaded with all the earnestness I could command for co-operation with the Government and for response to the wishes expressed in the Royal Proclamation, I did so because I honestly believed that a new era was about to begin, and that the old spirit of fear, distrust and consequent terrorism was about to give place to the new spirit of respect, trust and goodwill. I sincerely believed that the Mussalman sentiment would be placated and that the officers that had misbehaved during the Martial Law regime in the Punjab would be at least dismissed and the people would be otherwise made to feel that a Government that had always been found quick (and rightly) to punish popular excesses would not fail to punish its agents' misdeeds. But to my amazement and dismay I have discovered that the present representatives of the Empire have become dishonest and unscrupulous. They have no real regard for the wishes of the people of India and they count Indian honour as of little consequence.

I can no longer retain affection for a Government so evilly manned as it is now-a-days. And for me, it is humiliating to retain my freedom and be witness to the continuing wrong. Mr. Montagu however is certainly right in threatening me with deprivation of my liberty if I persist in endangering the existence of the Government. For that must be the result if my activity bears fruit. My only regret is that inasmuch as Mr. Montagu admits my past services, he might have perceived that there must be something exceptionally bad in the Government if a well-wisher like me could no longer give his affection to it. It was simpler to insist on justice being done to the Mussalmans and to the Punjab than to threaten me with punishment so that the injustice might be perpetuated. Indeed I fully expect it will be found that even in promoting disaffection towards an unjust Government I had rendered greater services to the Empire than I am already credited with.

At the present moment, however, the duty of those who approve of my activity is clear. They ought on no account to resent the deprivation of my liberty, should the Government of India deem it to be their duty to take it away. A citizen has no right to resist such restriction imposed in accordance with the laws of the State to which he belongs. Much less have those who sympathise with him. In my case there can be no question of sympathy. For I deliberately oppose the Government to the extent of trying to put its very existence in jeopardy. For my supporters, therefore, it must be a moment of joy when I am imprisoned. It means the beginning of success if only the supporters continue the policy for which I stand. If the Government arrest me, they would do so in order to stop the progress of non-co-operation which preach. It follows Government must imprison others or grant that if non-co-operation continues with unabated vigour, even after my arrest, the Government must imprison others or grant the people's wish in order to gain their co-operation. Any eruption of violence on the part of the people even under provocation would end in disaster. Whether therefore it is I or any one else who is arrested during the campaign, the first condition of success is that there must be no resentment shown against it. We cannot imperil the very existence of a Government and quarrel with its attempt to save itself by punishing those who place it in danger.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR DYER.

GOVT. NOT TO TAKE ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 29.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Mackenzie Wood with regard to the public subscription which is being raised on behalf of Dyer, Mr. Churchill said that the King's Regulation forbade acceptance of such present, but as Dyer had now applied to retire he did not propose to take any action.

DYER FUND AND MEMORIAL

"C. & M. GAZETTE" APPROVES FORMER AND CONDEMNS LATTER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—We cannot congratulate the Council of the European Association on the value of its second thoughts on the Dyer question. The proposal made in the telegram, which we print to-day, comes oddly from the city whence a few days ago so eloquent an appeal was made by a prominent British resident for the cessation of the controversy on the subject. With the decision of the Association to accept subscriptions for transmission to the "Morning Post" Fund, we are of course thoroughly in agreement. Continuing the paper adds:—The proposal of the European Association to descend to theatricality in organising a memorial of General Dyer's performance of a horrible dirty duty is, we think, to be strongly condemned. We hope the Punjab branch of the Association will lose no time in dispelling the illusions of Calcutta as to the attractiveness of a proposal that savours more of hysteria of a parcel of old women than of practical commonsense of hardheaded business men.

AMIR AS KHALIFA.

DISCUSSION AMONG AFGHAN MULLAHS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The "Englishman" states that a good deal of discussion has been going on amongst the Afghan Mullahs as the result of a pamphlet which says that there should be a gathering of the Mahomedan divines in Kabul to formally invest the Amir with the title of Khalifa. It is not known whether the Amir has had anything to do with the pamphlet.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction of a Bill in the U. P. Legislative Council to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Lucknow.

LORDS' DYER DEBATE.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The President of the Indian Association, Calcutta, has sent the following telegrams to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

(1) "The Indian Association express emphatic condemnation of the resolution passed by House of Lords regarding the conduct of General Dyer in the Punjab. It is their firm conviction that the decision of the House of Lords, on this important question is subversive of the principles of justice and humanity professed by the British people."

(2) "The Indian Association urges that the Government should prefer appeal to the High Court in the Khoreal shooting case, against the order of acquittal, as in its opinion there has been miscarriage of justice."

This latter telegram was also sent to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

WANTED FULL JUSTICE

PARLIAMENT'S FAILURE.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CABLE

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association while appreciating the clear enunciation of the principles on which all civilised Government rests and the attitude of the Imperial Government during the recent debates in connection with the Dyer incident, deplores the unashamed condonation by the Lords of the brutal outrages perpetrated by him and the action of the minority in the Commons in trampling upon all considerations of justice and humanity.

"The Council further deplores the utter failure of both the Houses of Parliament to consider the entire situation both before and after the proclamation of Martial Law in the Punjab and to pronounce an emphatic condemnation of the outrages which disfigured it, and in particular, of the action of the Government of India and Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

"This failure has disastrously affected public feeling in this country and has greatly prejudiced harmonious relations between Britain and India; and the Council submits that unless Indian demands on the Punjab question are satisfactorily met the orderly progress of constitutional Government in this country will be seriously imperilled."

APPEAL AGAINST INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT.

JUDGEMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 28.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri, Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, made an important application on behalf of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co, Ltd., Madras, in regard to its income-tax assessment. The company was assessed at a certain figure for the purposes of income-tax and put in a petition to the Board of Revenue to revise assessment, which, however, was dismissed by the Board on the ground that in assessing the tax they were acting under the Executive orders by the Government of India. Fifteen days after the date of the Board of Revenue's decision, the company requested the Board, under section 51 of the Act, to refer the case to the High Court. This request was refused by the Board on the ground that there was no question of the interpretation of law involved, but of the Executive orders of the Government. Thereupon the company filed the present petition for a mandamus to issue directing the Board of Revenue to refer the case to the High Court. Mr. Chamier pointed out that the question was one of interpretation of certain rules framed under the Income-tax Act, which dealt with the case of a company resident out of British India and having a branch in British India.

GOVERNMENT PLEADER'S OBJECTIONS.

The Government pleader took three objections, namely (1) request by the company to refer the case to the High Court was made after the award and not in the course of assessment or any proceedings connected therewith, (2) that no question of law had been raised, (3) that the Board was entitled to rely on their opinion that the application was unnecessary but the last point was immediately dropped.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that except for a doubt which he felt on the first point he would have directed a mandamus to issue. On this point, the judgment has been reserved.

ATTACKS ON BRITISH TROOPS

ARABS' RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 29.

Replying to Mr. Lambert, Mr. Lloyd George agreed that it seemed very absurd that the British troops in Mesopotamia had been attacked while supporting the Government in establishing an Arab State, but the responsibility was not ours, but of the Arabs' or those misleading them with regard to our intentions.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd left for Bombay on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Phalton, and the Raje Saheb of Akalkot at Government House on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the New Poona College and Allied Institutions on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon arrived at Government House on Tuesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd returned from Bombay on Wednesday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Committee of the Poona Women's Military Fund on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

INDIAN AUXILIARY FORCE BILL.

TERRITORIAL FORCE TO BE CONSTITUEED.

RETENTION OF UNIVERSITY CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

A communiqué says:—The draft of the Indian Auxiliary Force Bill published today, represents modifications of the Indian Volunteers' Act. The Volunteer force was converted during the war into the Indian Defence Force on the dominant principle of universal training for all Europeans. Though the general opinion favoured the perpetuation of the principle, compulsion was omitted from the scheme in consequence of the representation of the Secretary of State. It is, however, recognised that India's needs in the matter of adequate auxiliary force trained to a reasonable standard of efficiency constitute the chief consideration and the Secretary of State has now decided that if this consideration demands adoption of the system of universal training, the matter is one for determination by the Indian legislature. In framing the new measure, voluntary enrolment has been substituted for obligatory registration. Should there be any important difference between the numbers secured under the existing law and those to be obtained under the proposed measure, reversion to the original scheme must be contemplated.

TRAINING AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

Under either system, enrolment will involve definite liabilities as regards training subject to modification by the local Advisory Committee. The amount of training varies with the age of the volunteers, the object being to ensure the desired standard of efficiency in the earlier years of service. No term of service is laid down, but cases where the discharge is desired before completion of six years will be submitted to the Advisory Committee. The contemplated Auxiliary Officers' Corps will consist of a future reserve of officers and those holding rank in the Army after the relinquishment of the temporary commission. The question of organising the almost unlimited manpower of India for the defence of this great dependency is a larger question presenting many difficulties. The Government of India, in response to the aspirations of those who desire to see the formation of a second line to the Indian Army, have under consideration a Bill to constitute an Indian territorial force on the model of the old militia in England. This must be purely experimental at the outset as the success depends on its response. The essence of the scheme lies in the training of men by means of annual embodiment for short periods in successive years.

THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

Thus it is hoped to give the force such preliminary training in peace as will enable it after a comparatively brief term of intensive training to take its place side by side with the regular Indian army in time of war, although it is not suggested that the force should be required to serve overseas. In absence of the ascertained date the scheme must be tentative. Details as to the conditions of service and training have received attention from the Army in India Committee, the decision on whose recommendations must be awaited. Following the English model, men from 18 to 30 would be enlisted for a period of six years and after preliminary training each provincial unit would be embodied annually for 28 days' continuous training. Facilities would be afforded to Indian officers to train for a short period with regular units and qualify for definite standards of proficiency. Training during the minimum period would be intensive and the rules and regulations applicable to the regular army would be applied to the territorial force.

PRESENT UNIVERSITY CORPS.

The retention of the present University Corps as the University Training Corps would form an integral part of the scheme. The course might include 90 hours' drill for recruits to be completed in the first six months and subsequently two hours weekly throughout the college term with a short period at camp during the vacation. The enrolment might be for four or six years. Any member leaving the University would have the option of continuing his service with the unit or of a transfer to a territorial unit or of a discharge. The proposals of the Government of India are admittedly based on the views expressed by the members of the Army in India Committee, a body on which Indian opinion was adequately represented. It is recognised that the matter is one of the highest importance as regards the future defence of India and that the problem requires the fullest consideration especially by the classes more intimately affected.

The Director of Public Information, Bombay writes:—

One consequence of last year's riots in Ahmedabad was that the provision of adequate Government office accommodation in that city became an urgent matter. It was decided to erect one large building to accommodate all the offices which have hitherto been quite inadequately housed in scattered buildings throughout the city. An excellent design for this building has been submitted by a well known firm of Bombay architects, and approved. The site chosen is on the banks of the Sabarmati, and the building when completed will be a handsome and creditable addition to the city. Apart from this, it will greatly add to Ahmedabad's existing facilities for the transaction of business.

The last date for enrolment of Graduates as Electors of a candidate for the Reformed Provincial Council on behalf of the Punjab University Constituency is extended to the 10th of August, 1920. It was previously announced to be 25th of July 1920.

RECONSTITUTION OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

100 MEMBERS: UNIFORM FRANCHISE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO MUNICIPAL ACT.

The following draft amendments to the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, which embody the conclusions arrived at by Government on the subject have been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation for remarks:—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

In section 3 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, hereinafter called the said Act clauses (*g*), (*h*) and (*j*) shall be repealed.

For sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted:—

"(1) The Corporation shall consist of one hundred councillors, as follows, namely:—

Seventy-six councillors elected at ward elections; four co-opted councillors elected by councillors elected at ward elections; twenty councillors appointed by Government; or in part appointed by Seventy-six councillors elected at ward Government and in part elected by such associations or bodies, electing such number of members, as Government may determine."

In section 11 of the said Act for sub-sections (2) and (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted:—"(2) A person shall not be entitled to be enrolled in the municipal elections roll as a voter of any ward unless such person has on the 30th day of September in the year preceding that for which the roll is being prepared, attained the age of 21 years and has, on the aforesaid date and for the period of six months immediately preceding, occupied as owner or tenant in such ward a building, or part of a building separately occupied, as a dwelling or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession, of which the monthly rental was not less than rupees twenty:

Provided that the value of any machinery, furniture or equipment contained in or situate upon any building shall not be included in estimating the rental value of such building:

Provided further that a person who occupies any dwelling-house, other than a house in any military or police lines, by virtue of any office, service or employment shall, if the dwelling house is not inhabited by the person in whose service he is in such office, service or employment, be deemed to occupy the dwelling house as a tenant."

Sections 12 and 13 of the said Act shall be repealed.

SECTIONS 14.

In sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the following words shall be repealed:—

"or unless he is at the time of the election a justice or as a fellow and is enrolled as a justice or as a fellow in the municipal election roll."

For section 15 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted:—

"15 A person shall not be qualified to be elected at an election by any association or body determined by Government in this behalf unless he is at the time of the election a member of that association or body or a person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf and in the name of any firm, company or corporation registered as a member of such association or body."

SECTION 19.

In section 19 of the said Act (1) in sub-section (1) the words "justices and fellows respectively" shall be repealed; (2) sub-section (2) shall be repealed; (3) In sub-section (3) the following sentence shall be substituted for the last sentence:—

"The ward list shall be arranged in alphabetical order;" (4) in sub-section (4)—

(a) for the words "have been assessed to the qualifying tax" the words "are entitled as aforesaid" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "have been assessed" the words "are entitled as aforesaid" shall be substituted; (5) in sub-section (5)—

(a) for the words "have been assessed" the words "are entitled as aforesaid" shall be substituted;

(b) the words "to the qualifying tax" shall be repealed; (6) sub-section (20) shall be repealed.

In section 21 of the said Act—

(1) in sub-section (2) the words "and the justices roll and the fellows' roll" shall be repealed.

(2) In sub-section (3) the following words shall be repealed:— t

"or as a justice or fellow, as the case may be, provided, in the case of a justice or fellow, that such person be still a justice or fellow, as the case may be, at the time of the election."

SECTION 23.

In section 26 of the said Act—

(1) in the second paragraph, for the words "election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce" the words "elections by the associations or bodies determined by Government in this behalf" shall be substituted;

(2) for the third paragraph the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"thirdly the day for the election of co-opted councillors shall be fixed at an interval not exceeding seven days after the declaration of the results of the ward elections and of elections by associations or bodies.

(3) the fourth paragraph shall be repealed.

In section 25 of the said Act the words "or for a justices' election" and the words "in the case of a ward election" shall be repealed.

In section 27 of the said Act—

(1) in sub-section (1) the words "or a justices' election" shall be repealed;

(2) in clause (g) of sub-section (2)—

(a) in sub-clause (i) the words "or as a justice or as a fellow" shall be repealed; (b) sub-clause (ii) shall be repealed.

In sub-section (1) of section 27 of the said Act the words "or justices' election" shall be repealed.

Section 29 shall be repealed.

NEW SECTION 30.

For section 30 the following section shall be substituted:—

"Elections of co-opted councillors by councillors elected at ward elections shall be made in accordance with the rules made by the Corporation in this behalf."

16. In section 31 of the said Act—

(1) for the words "the Bombay Chamber of Commerce" the words "association or body determined by Government in this behalf" shall be substituted. (2) for the word "Chamber," wherever it occurs, the words "association or body" shall be substituted.

For sub-section (2) of section 32 of the said Act the following shall be signed in the case of ward election and in the case of an election by councillors elected at ward elections, by the Commissioner and in the case of an election by an association or body appointed by Government in that behalf, by the Secretary of such association or body."

In section 42 of the said Act for the words "twelve" and "eight" the words "sixteen" and "twelve" respectively shall be substituted.

In sub-section (1) of section 43 of the said Act for the word "eight" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this amending Bill is to reconstitute the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay on more democratic lines.

2. With this end in view the member of councillors has been raised from 72 to 100 of whom 76 will be elected, 4 will be co-opted by the elected councillors, and the remainder will be in part nominated by Government and in part elected by associations or bodies determined by Government.

3. The various franchises now existing have been abolished and a uniform franchise substituted under which the occupancy of a house the rental value of which is not less than Rs. 20 qualifies the occupant for registration as a voter.

4. The number of members of the Standing Committee has been raised from twelve to sixteen; and the number of elected members from eight to twelve.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta has circulated a leaflet inviting opinions and co-operation for convening a political conference of Kathiawar. In that connection we publicly express our views on the subject as under:—

We believe it is still premature to hold such a conference in Kathiawar. The Province has begun to think of politics very recently after the inauguration of the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha in November last. Rome was not built in a day and a healthy political and public life in Kathiawar is still in the making and under wise and capable guidance, its growth should be allowed to be developed out of the working of the Sabha. Again, the only body competent to hold such a conference is the Sabha, for that is the only political association of the province. Whoever wants to stir the political currents of Kathiawar 'ife should do it under its aegis. That association contains in it the responsible educated public opinion of Kathiawar. Any attempt to rush up a political conference overreaching the activities of that Sabha is highly arrogant on the part of any single individual.

It may be possible to gather some persons and give it the name of a conference, but such a conference could only contain platform-seekers, enthusiastic boys, and irresponsible nobodies. A conference lacking the sober, responsible and educated opinion of Kathiawar, will tend to expose the public life of the province to ridicule and contempt and it will be a source of grief to all earnest well-wishers of Kathiawar.

Furthermore, that conference will fail to be representive in any sense of the term; whatever is spoken in its name, will carry absolutely no weight with the authorities concerned, who would perhaps be too well aware of its personnel.

To be plain, it is nothing short of pretensions on the part of Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta to assume the role of half prophet and half pioneer, and to call the first political conference of a province containing only Indian States, specially when he is in no way connected with either the political or any other life of the province.

Yours, etc.,

PRABHULAL D. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B.,
VANICHAND MORARJI KOTHARE, B.A. LL.B.,

Dated July 16.

Rajkot Civil Station.

HELP TO MULJI JEETHA MARKET EMPLOYEES.

Mulji Jetha market employees who have become homeless are hereby informed that those who need help for boarding or for proceeding to their respective native places should apply personally to the undersigned.

JAGJIVAN NATHOOBHAI of
JAGJIVAN NATHOOBHAI & CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
30, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

A meeting of the men of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops was held on Sunday the 25th instant at Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay, in the Hall of the Depressed Class Mission for the purpose of forming a Union. Mr. V. G. Dalvi was voted to the chair. Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, U. B. Raoot and other speakers explained to the men the objects and advantages of a Union and ultimately the meeting resolved to form the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Union." The managing committee of the workmen was appointed. Mr. Joseph Baptista was appointed President, and Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and S. A. Jhabwala were appointed joint secretaries of the said Union.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

NO RIGHT TO APPEND MINUTE

CORPORATION'S DECISION.

FRONTAGE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, yesterday.

MR. TILAK.

At the outset, Mr. M. M. Kamdar said he was sorry to inform the Corporation that Mr. Tilak was dead. He had just heard the sad news from a reliable source. Having regard to the signal services rendered by Mr. Tilak to the country they should adjourn out of respect to his memory, and he moved a proposition accordingly.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the proposition.

Several members enquired if the news was definite. Some members said they had heard Mr. Tilak was dead while others declared that he was not.

In view of these conflicting news, Mr. Kamdar asked for and obtained permission to withdraw the motion.

The President then said Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, an ex-President of the Corporation, was dead and it was the desire of the members that he should give expression to their regret at his death, which he did accordingly.

ACQUISITION OF FRONTAGES.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the seventy-first report, dated the 28th February 1920, of the Roads Committee, regarding the acquisition of frontages in connection with (1) the proposed extension of DeLisle Road northwards to Lady Jamsetji Road and (2) the widening of Lady Jamsetji Road to Bandra Causeway.

There were before the meeting: (1) the proposition moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and seconded by Mr. N. M. Dumasia; (2) the amendment moved by Dr. M. C. Javle and seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla; and (3) the amendment moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and seconded by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes. (The full texts of the proposition and the amendments had been published in this paper.)

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said it was too late in the day to consider the question of not charging a betterment money for frontages.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna supported the original proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas hoped the Commissioner when settling the claims would bear in mind the hardships they were inflicting on the poor land-holders.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, said special treatment was being given in deserving individual cases.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved an amendment recording the report, declaring that the Corporation was of opinion that as far as possible the Commissioner should effect agreements with owners as an alternative to acquiring land, requesting the Roads' Committee to report on what agreements had ween effected in the past and to express their opinion thereat and to make a report within a month.

Mr. A. E. Fazla seconded the amendment.

The further discussion of the subject was at this stage adjourned in order to enable the Corporation to take up the business of the special meeting.

COMMISSIONERS' RIGHTS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—"That a Committee composed of the Councillors (which he named) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, and report within two months, whether the Commissioner has a right to append a minute or a note expressive of his views to a report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, regarding the proposals for the revision of the Schedule of the Municipal Secretary's office staff or to a report of a Committee appointed by the Corporation; (2) that the Committee is hereby authorized to obtain, if necessary, and place before the Corporation joint opinion of two counsel on the question whether it is legally competent to the Commissioner to append his views to a report of a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee or of a Committee of the Corporation."

Dr. Sukhia said they were fighting for the principle involved in the question. He said the Commissioner was debarred under the Act from claiming equal rights with the members of the Corporation. The Commissioner was reported to have claimed the right of appending a minute to a Committee's report. This attitude on the part of the Commissioner was, the speaker declared, wrong and that of the Chairman of the Standing Committee in allowing that claim was monstrous. The Commissioner had the right of being present at the Meetings of the Corporation and the Committees and take part i nthe discussions but he could neither move a proposition nor vote nor append a minute to a report. The Legislature never intended to confer these powers on him.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar, seconding the proposition, asked the Corporators to be jealous of the powers and privileges they had inherited from the founders of the constitution. He considered the present claim as a thin end of the wedge into those powers and privileges and if instead of adding to the strength of their constitution they allowed such claims they would be leaving a poor heritage to their successors.

THE COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE.

The Commissioner in explaining his position, said when the draft report in question came to him he noticed that three members had voted one way and three another way and he therefore desired to put on record, not any proposition or anything that he was not entitled to put, but merely a statement of facts. The mover and seconder of the proposition had shown that nowhere in the Act was the right of appending a minute conceded to the Commissioner but he challenged them to show him where that right was conceded to the members themselves. The argument was so trivial and absurd that it was not worth answering. Was that in accordance with precedent and custom? If he was a criminal, the Commissioner continued, he was a double-dyed criminal, and he quoted an instance in which he said the Commissioner had appended a minute to a report in 1914 when Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhoy was President and one of the signatories of that report was Dr. Sukhia himself. (laughter).

Dr. Sukhia.—But was that report printed in the report which came before the Corporation?

Some members.—What does it matter?

The Commissioner said there were certain subjects in which he would be neglecting his duty if he did not inform the Corporation what the facts of a case were and he did so in this instance. There was nothing to prevent the Corporation from telling the Commissioner not to append such minutes in the future but his one regret was that this matter had been brought forward in a way which would produce no result and bring the Corporation into ridicule. He would not have credited that sixteen members of the Corporation could be found with a sufficient perverted idea of the relative importance of things to demand such a meeting.

Dr. Sukhia rose to a point of order enquiring whether it was to the dignity of the Corporation that the Commissioner should have made some of the remarks that he had done.

The President ruled that the Commissioner was in order.

In conclusion the Commissioner said he was perfectly ready to abide by any decision of the Corporation in the matter but let them, a business body, not waste their time on such propositions and throw away their money in obtaining counsel's opinion on them.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he did not think it was such a simple matter as the Commissioner seemed to think. He agreed with him in so far that it did not deserve a special meeting. The Commissioner was a member neither of the Standing Committee nor of the Corporation. The Act clearly said that. Under the Act, the Corporation could appoint only members to a Committee and therefore it followed that not being a member of the Committee the Commissioner could not append his signature to a report of that Committee nor a minute of dissent. He was in favour of taking Counsel's opinion because this question might have developments in the future and a Commissioner might say that now that he had been allowed the right of appending a minute he could also move a proposition.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the constitutional aspect of the question was simple. If a Commissioner chose to write a minute of dissent it would be within the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee not to entertain that minute. Why should the Corporation go to a Court of law? If he thought it was his right to write a minute of dissent and if the Chairman disallowed it, the Commissioner might go to law. He (the speaker) moved as an amendment that the Corporation was of opinion that the Commissioner had no right to append a minute.

Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan said: he thought the Commissioner was a full-fledged member apart from this that he could not move a proposition or vote. At the meeting of the Standing Committee he was called upon to give a summary decision and he ruled that the Commissioner wa sright in making a minute.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna said what they had now to consider was this. The Commissioner had frankly explained to them the facts of the case, saying he thought he was entitled to write a minute and thta if the Corporation thought otherwise he was quite prepared to abide by their decision. He (the speaker) supported Mr. Mody's amendment.

At this stage the closure was applied to the debate and Dr. Sukhia was given ten minutes to reply.

Dr. Sukhia said if the Corporation accepted Mr. Mody's amendment he would be perfectly satisfied. All that he wanted was to establish the principle that the Commissioner had no right to append a minute to a report.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then put to the vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

Mr. Satyamurti has resigned his membership of the Prince of Wales reception committee as a protest against the House of Lords' vote on the Dyer debate and the efforts of European Association to mark their appreciation of General Dyer's crimes.

An A. P. message from Madras dated July 27 states:—

A Kumbakonam correspondent gives an account of a stormy meeting held there on the evening of the 25th on the occasion of a lecture by the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri on some political topics of the day. Owing to the unruly conduct on the part of the audience, police aid had to be sought and two Sub-Inspectors, three head constables and twenty constables with the Sub-Magistrate of the town immediately turned up and remained till the meeting was over. Mr. Sastri in the course of his speech condemned the Turkish peace terms, but spoke disapprovingly of the non-co-operation programme.

AGAINST NON-COOPERATION.

A BOMBAY MANIFESTO.

"GOSPEL OF IMPATIENCE."

The following appeal against "Non-Co-operation" addressed to their countrymen, has been issued under the signatures of Sir Narayan Chanavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Gociudes K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr K. Natragan, Mr. H. P. Mody Mr. Uttumlal K. Trivedi, Mr. B. G. Dalvi, Mr. Mawji Govindji, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and others

"Convinced that the present situation in India is one which demands sagacious insight into India's future and broad outlook, rising above the irritating and narrow expediencies of the present, we beg to address this appeal to our countrymen., pointing out the danger of the principle and the practice of "Non-Co-operation," which Mr. Gandhi has made it his mission to preach as a solvent of India's political wrongs.

It is our humble but firm conviction that "Non-Cooperation" will not be that solvant. Far from it, we feel strongly that it will, like all such extreme measures of popular agitation, result sooner or later, in a reaction and retard the progress of the country on sound, stable lines of constitutional development.

In the first place allow us to place before you the cardinal fact that "Non-Co-operation" is deprecated by the religious tenents and traditions of our Motherland, nay of all the religions which have saved and elevated the human race. Whether it be the gospel of the Bhagwad Gita, the Koran, the Bible or the Zenda Avesta, all enjoin the performance of duty in a spirit of Co-operation as the only lasting solvent of the problems of life, both individual and national.

'HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF."

That being the religious aspect of the question, it behoves us now to point out its secular aspect, that is to say, the inherent weakness and futility of "Non-Cooperation' as a political weapon for the redress of political injustice and wrongs. The history of nations affords no intance to show that it has, when employed, succeeded and done good. And the reasons are obvious, if we have due regard to the facts of human nature, and do not allow ourselves to be carried away by sentimental considerations, inapplicable to the hard facts of politics and society. "Non-co-operation" can be effective, only if all or most or many of the vast mass of population in the country adopt it. That is impossible; and supposing a few do adopt it, there are sure to be vaster numbers of others to take their places. The result will only be that whereas at present the whole country is practically of one mind as to its political wrongs, and can and does stand united in point of constitutional agitation, its keen sense of those wrongs will be thrown into the background, its voices now unaimous will become divided and the sense of mischief of "Non-Co-operation" will take the place of the national sense of political grievances. In short, the country will be rent into division and will become a house divided against itself.

Already unmistakeable signs are manifesting themselves to prove that the solid, sober sense of the country regards "Non-Co-operation" as a visionary idea. When this idea was first publicly started, the general feeling in the country declined to regard it seriously. Mr. Gandhi, has, however, gone on preaching his doctrine, and there is the serious danger that it may breed mischief before it ends in failure as it is bound to be.

FEAR OF A "CALAMITY."

The danger is that while "Non-Co-operation" is sure to prove a failure, some persons, influenced by the great personality of Mr. Gandhi, for a time, and for a time only, may be carried away by the doctrine. It requires no great imagination to foresee that even the limited and temporary operation of this principle will lead to the trouble involving serious consequences. What a calamity that will be for the country so soon after the shocking experience and innocent saerifices of the last year.

In saying so, we are, by no means, unmindful of the gravity of the political wrongs which have led Mr. Gandhi to preach and attempt the practice of "Non-Co-operation." So far from being unmindful of them, we feel them keenly, all the more now, because of the very disheartening features of the debates upon the Punjab Tragedy in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords—in the latter House in particular, and the attempts still being made in some quarters, both in India and in England, to hold forth Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer and others palpably involved in India's humiliation as "saviours" of the honour of England and of the safety of India. This has shaken India's faith in British justice. Parliament and the Cabinet have not risen equal to the imperative demands of that tragedy in consonance with the British traditions of fair play, justice and humanity. The officers responsible for the Punjab massacres and the humiliation and degradation of the Indian people have not been dealt with as they deserve, inspite of the fact that the unanimous voice of India has demanded, with due national emphasis, effective and adequate and stringent punishment—effective and adequate as the only remedies that will and can prevent in future, the subjection of the people of India to inhuman and humiliating treatment in the name of Martial Law and under the protext of rebellion. So long as these measures, demanded by the practically unanimous voice of the country, have not been adopted, India cannot feel safe, nor be sure of progress as an equal partner of the British Commonwealth. Then there is the Turkish Treaty, involving the Khilafat question, which has deeply wounded not only the hearts of our Mahomedan brethren but also of others sharing with them the same national destiny, children of the same soil, bound together by the same ties of country and political and social fortune and, therefore, demanding the modification of the Treaty in consinance with the Prime Minister's solemn declaration that "the Allies were not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital, Constantinople, or of Thrace and Asia Minor."

For these political wrongs, active, steady and constitutional efforts are the only effective and lasting means of redress. It is not by impatience or by passive and therefore futile measures of "non-cooperation" that nations have helped themselves to redress wrongs and secure justice. "Non-Cooperation" is a gospel of impatience in politics, because Mr. Gandhi himself publicly declared that by it he can bring about redress and Reform for the country more rapidly than any other method of political agitation and movement can. We all wish and strive for a rapid progress, but measures like those of "Non-Cooperation" are sure to defeat their own purpose.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Before concluding we feel that we shall be wanting in our duty if we refrained from making an appeal here to the Government also. Replying to a question in the House of Commons, about Mr. Gandhi and the "Non-Co-operation", Mr. Montagu has declared that "if Mr. Gandhi persisted in "Non-Cooperation" it would be absolutely impossible to take the same view of his action as was taken last year. This declaration, naturally, gave rise to misgivings among people as to the character of the measures of repression which Government had decided to adopt against Mr. Gandhi and his movement. But since that declaration Lord Sinha has made a statement in the House of Lords. He has said that "he would not interfere too hastily or violently in an agitation of this nature but would let it kill itself in idleness. It could not last, and was against the interests of the people themselves. Ruthless repression and coercion would result in disorder equally with passive resistance and direct action." We hope and pray these wise words will form the keynote of Government policy in dealing with the movement of "non-cooperation."

NON-CO-OPERATION.

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA IN GUJERAT.

MEETINGS IN VILLAGES.

The Secretaries of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal, Ahmedabad send us the following for publication:—

Resolutions adopted by the Mandal regarding the boycott of Councils and Non-welcome to the Prince of Wales were passed at public meetings at the following places

Kaira District:—Nadiad.

Matar Taluka:—Nawagam Pansoli.

Chalindra Kathwada Chitrasar.

Dharoda Goblaj Adasaror.

Mohomdabad Taluka:—Lali Bidaj Mahij Vasna Moraiya.

Ahmedabad District:—Ahmedabad city (17 7-20); South Daskroj Taluka:—

Vasai Bareja Ramol Aslali.

Surat District:—Mardoli Taluka:—Syadala Madhi Manekpore.

Jalopore Taluka:—Vijalpore.

A meeting was held at Surat on 25th instant to discuss the resolutions passed by the Mandal when the Presidents Mr. Syed Edroos and Messrs. Vallabhai J. Patel and S. G. Banker, advocated boycott of councils and non-welcome to the Prince of Wales while Dr. K. V. Hora opposed them and Mr. Dahyabhai K. Desai and Dr. Raiji advised suspension of non-cooperation propaganda till the special Congress decide the matter. Mr. J. K. Yagnik delivered a speech on 16th instant at Surat when he and the president Mr. Narmawala recommended non-cooperation to secure justice on the Khilabat question. On 27th instant a deputation consisting of Messrs. Edroos, Hakimap, I. K. Yajink and Dayalaji Desai proceeded from Surat to Bulsar where an enthusiastic meeting was held in the evening, Mr. Dayalaji presiding. The members of the deputation addressed the meeting on the Khilafat and Punjab questions and whole heartedly advocated non-cooperation as the only key to the situation. While these meetings were held under the auspices of the Mandal, its resolutions were not even proposed for adoption on account of difference of opinion among the local leaders.

YESTERDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held last night, at the Muzzafrabad Hall, Grant Road, for the purpose of considering the question of Non-co-operation, Hartal, sufferings of the Haj-pilgrims and stoppage of cow-killing. Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddic Khatri was voted to the chair.

About seven thousand Hindus and Mahomedans attended the meeting and many had to go back disappointed for want of room.

The meeting lasted till after mid-night.

The detailed account of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

THE MESSAGE OF SCARBOROUGH.

LABOUR FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

It is a long way from India to this charming sea-side resort famous all over England as "the beauty spot in Yorkshire." But what matters if India is thousands of miles away! In these days of scientific achievements distance is of little consequence; and moreover, it is not the distance which keeps India and England apart. The representatives of nearly four million British workers who have been meeting here this week know well the real cause of the trouble; and in no unmistakeable language they have declared their intention to try and bridge up the gulf. That divides India and England. That is the sum total of Scarborough's message to the people of India.

Originally I had no intention of attending the Labour Party Conference. Even on Wednesday afternoon I did not knw that Thursday morning will find me here listening to the debate on India. But it is not often that Indian journalists are given opportunities to attend any political or social functions in this country. So, when through the intermediary of a mutual Socialist friend, the Secretary of the London Labour Party extended to me an invitation I found the offer too tempting not to accept it. That was how I came to be here an I am glad that I did. I believe I was the only Indian Press Correspondent present at the Conference.

To those who for the first time had been attending the Conference, it was very gratifying to note that if the Labour Party in consolidating its internal organisation, it is also extending its sphere of influence and responsibilities. The Labour Party has always claimed to be more than a merely sectional organisation, with interests limited to the industrial fiteld; at Scarborough it has shown that industrial interests are secondary, and that the chief importance of the Party is as an exponent of a new humanitarian doctrine in International and Imperial relations. Industrial and economic question had their usual place in the agenda but the time of the Conference and the significant debates were given to the European situation, India and Ireland.

The Conference opened on Tuesday with an address by the Chairman Mr. W. H. Hutchinson of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. On Wednesday the Labour Delegates discussed the affairs of the world with special reference to the Peace Treaty. In condemning the Peace Treaty, the party could congratulate itself in a consistency and foresight that other parties have lacked. In demanding peace and the resumption of free, economic and political relations with Russia, the old divisions in the Party were healed. It was agreed that whether Bolshevism was good or bad Britain's duty to Russia was to recognise the *de facto* Government and, by removing the blockade contribute what she could to the resumption of normal economic activity. The Conference also passed resolutions on Hungary, Germany and the Polish War.

Undoubtedly British Labour is more and more determined not to leave foreign affairs in the keeping of diplomatists and professional politicians. All speakers on these questions showed they knew their subject thoroughly. That, indeed, was typical of all speakers. But one thing which struck me as very curious, was that no single individual or group of individuals dominated the Conference. It seemed to me that the Labour Party is lacking in powerful personalities. I do not think among the Labour leaders on the platform there was any such striking personalities as we are used to at the Indian National Congress.

Thursday was set apart for important debates on the Subject Nationalities of the British Empire. The Executive had drafted three resolutions headed "Self-Determination", and dealing respectively with India, Egypt and Ireland. They began with the following preamble:—

That this Conference re-affirms its conviction tha tonly on the basis of democratci Self-Determination, with adequate protection tion that only on the basis of democratic, settlement of the world be arrived at, and that this principle is applicable to all peoples that show themselves capable of expressing a common will.

INDIA.

The resolution on India was in two parts. The first demanded the full and frank application of the principle of Self-Determination in India, Burma and Ceylon; the second deplored the "cruel and barbarous action of British officers in the Punjab", and demanded not only the recall of the Viceroy but that "the officials concerned should be brought to trial before a criminal court."

MR. BEN SPOOR, M. P.

Mr. Ben Spoor, M. P., who moved the resolution declared that the Montagu Act in no way met the demands of the Indians themselves, because it allowed only one million out of India's 315 million population to exercise the franchise for the election of the Central Government, and then went on to say that no real measure of justice has yet been done to India. As to Amritsar, it would be hard to find a worse instance of inhuman cruelty for years. Continuing Mr. Spoor said "General Dyer represents a certain type of mentality that has been produced because of the operation of certain causes. We want to eradicate those causes." Sir Michael O'Dyer had persistently pursued in the Punjab a policy which sooner or later was bound to end in the tragic results that did occur. Labour must demand that he be impeached before the British Parliament, and that the man above him, who was ultimately responsible, —the Viceroy.—Lord Chelmsford be recalled. He demanded that every repressive measure, every interference with the liberty of the subject and of the Press must be repelled

Mr. Spoor begged his audience to declare in an unmistakable manner that "British Labour stands by the Indian people in the demand they are making."

In conclusion, Mr. Spoor reminded the delegate that England was in much greater danger of losing India than many people seemed to realise, and it would be much better for peace if men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, Lord Chelmsford and all who had that peculiar mentality that many Anglo-Indians possessed, were deported.

MR. BLIZZARD.

In seconding that resolution Mr. G. P. Blizzard, Secretary of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, said that it was was most unfortunate that the whole Indian administration was in the hands of a few reactionary Englishmen. When he found Englishmen and Englishwomen in India eulogizing Dyer for his cold-blooded murders, he was ashamed of his nationality. Mr. Blizzard aroused considerable indignation by relating to the Conference what took place under the 'Salamming' and 'Crawling' orders.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Next followed a remarkable speech by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. He said General Dyer ought to be punished, but only after a proper judicial enquiry, not a private enquiry conducted by the Army Council, so that the public might know what he had to say and who he implicated. But General Dyer, must not be made the scape-goat for the Civil Authorities. Montagu and Chelmsford must shoulder their own part of the responsibility. They had handed over the control to the military and they must not be allowed to turn round and throw all the blame on those who had made a mess of it.

"The moment we fail to maintain our position in India on a civil basis" said he, "that moment, there cases to be any justification for our being there. Every day the present Viceroy remains there it is a disgrace to us, because it shows that we do not care about the sufferings and the aspirations of the people of India. We must demand also the resignation not only of Lord Chelmsford, but also of Mr. Montagu who, as Secretary of State, is responsible for all that has taken place in the Punjab during the last 18 months.'

MR. JOHN SCURR.

Mr. John Scurr, Secretary of Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League, was the next speaker. He said that as one who was in India at the time of the Amritsar massacre, he was sure that so long as they had Deportation Laws, Rowlatt Acts and Press Acts, so long would there be Dyers and O'Dwyers.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously, the whole Conference standing, in honour of, as the Chairman put it, "India's martyred dead."

Mr. P. B. Wadia of the Madras Labour Union returning thanks, said that the resolution would do much to heal the wounds caused by certain British people in India, and he expressed a hope that the Labour members in Parliament would work for the repeal of the coercive legislation which was Prussian in character and a disgrace to the fair name of Britain.

EGYPT.

After India the resolution on Egypt was taken up. Mr. Lansbury in moving the resolution suggested that England was bound in honour to respect the independence of Egypt. He recalled the statement of Gladstone that the British occupation of Egypt would be temporary and declared that Enlgand went to Egypt to guard the money for bond-holders who had lent it at an extravagant rate of interest. Mr. Lansbury continued:—

"When I think of the honour of Britain I wonder where in foreign relationships it comes in. William Hohenzollern could do no more than break his word in Belgium, Britain can do no more than that in breaking her word with Egypt. Egypt could do no more than rebel against our rule and we ought to support them in rebelling against our rule."

Mr. Lansbury pleaded for "an International Federation of the world", because the world could never be built on sound foundations until in some way the various countries were federated together.

The resolution on Egypt was also carried without a single dissentient.

IRELAND.

Lastly followed the debate on Ireland. The resolution on Ireland was entrusted to Mr. Sidney Webb. Here the Labour Party advanced from its previous position of Dominion Home Rule an accepted the right of an Irish Constituent Assembly to complete self-determination, even if the result should be a claim to independence. Considerable heat was efused during the discussion of this resolution. It was evident that the delegates were not of one mind where Ireland was concerned and an amendment which would have cut out the possibility of an Irish Republic received nearly half the votes cast. The vote was a clear sign that the Conference felt that nothing less than a complete withdrawal from interference with Irish affairs, and a complete transfer of responsibility for a settlement to Irish shoulders would at this date convince Ireland of English sincerity, and offered a hope of recovering Irish good-will. It was no proof that the Conference had any sympathy with Sinn Fein. On the contrary, Sinn Fein was denounced for the reactionary policy by more than one speaker.

The Scarborough Conference should be an encouragement and an inspiration to all India. So far British Labour has been able to do no more than pass resolutions, but we must remember that Labour has also to fight it own battles. We cannot reasonably expect labour to take "Direct Action" all at once, to save the Indians and the Irish. We have succeeded in winning the good-will of the British workers, more than that, in our struggle for Freedom we can now count on their moral support. And when Labour does come to power, as it is sure to do very soon, Dyerism an O'Dwyerism will be things of the past.—"The Independent."

AT SCARBOROUGH.

BY GEORGE LANSBURY.

I am writing before the actual close of the Conference, and am unable to state its decision on Temperance and other national reforms. It was inevitable that the Conference should decide to stay in the Second International. All arrangements for the next meeting have been made by Huysmans, in conjunction with the British official movement. But it is equally inevitable that the position cannot remain as it is. No International is representative without the Germans, the Russians, the French, and the Italians. Some middle course must be adopted, both by Moscow and by ourselves. It is folly to insist on conditions which are known to be impossible of acceptance. Marx and Engels were always ready to work with trade unionists who were not Socialists. The First International contained men like Cremer-Howell, and Lucraft, who, to the time of their deaths, were Liberals.

THE USE OF FORCE.

In these days of crisis international Labour cannot afford to be narrow. In Britain we are forgetting our differences over the war and are settling down to make our organisation effective and strong. One thing strikes me in all discussion about force. Some who object to revolutionary violence approve of the use of violence by capitalist governments when at war with another nation, and vice versa. I am certain that we shall ultimately all be driven to support passive resistance as the alternative to all violence. That is why it is always good to support the idea of the strike. No one is killed, and when we are united as a working class victory is assured. It is the workers who shout down workers and blackleg workers.

Whatever else is false about the Russian revolution, it is only the absolute truth to say that it was made possible because the Cossacks and the Russians refused to kill each other. When the common people of all lands learn that lesson there will be no more violence and no more war.

WADIA'S WELCOME

Those who for the first time have come to a National Conference understand more clearly the size and importance of our movement. I, myself am quite an ancient at these gatherings, and this one has exceeded in importance and earnestness any that I have attended. One scene stands out, and will for ever stand out in my memory, the magnificent reception given to the Indian resolution, when, with one accord, the whole great audience rose as a sign and symbol of its determination to see justice done in India; and again, when B. P. Wadia came forward to speak,

Here was a man, different in race, in colour, and in creed, telling us, in beautiful language, that his people, bleeding, suffering from a thousand wrongs at the hands of our rulers, would wipe out all memory of evil and remember only the good. It was a great moral and religious message which went home to us all, and made our petty personalities and our little intrigues look very small.

Indeed, other occasions of great feeling were the Russian and the Irish debates. Undoubtedly British Labour is more and more determined not to leave foreign affairs in the keeping of the diplomatists and the statesmen. All speakers on these questions showed they knew their subject thoroughly. That, indeed, was typical of all speakers.

I have tried to single out some one person who dominated the Conference. I do not think there was such a person, unless it was the chairman, who, from start to finish, exhibited a tact and a power of quiet reasonable compulsion which kept the Conference business-like to the end.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The new executive has a great year's work ahead. It has already met and elected its chairman and vice-chairman, and made plans for a start, but it is in the country that we must make our influence felt.

In all discussion on direct action, both in public and in private, the leaders assure me it is not the fear of the public which holds them back, but the apathy and indifference of their membeds. We must have a great educational campaign.

The question of "one man, one job" is not yet settled. Duncan was quite right when he said some men are able to do more work than others. But no man can be in two places at one time. That is the difficulty about Parliament. It does absorb much time in a useless manner, but still it is a necesary waste of time if members are to be available when needed. The unions are not all prepared to say that officials shall resign if elected to Parliament, but all unions are determined that their officials shall have the assistance necessary to enable them to attend to their Parliamentary duties.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

In national organisation we are still weak. At present it is only in the making. There is great loss of time and waste of energy and money in joint committees, and with each national body waiting on the other. The new general staff much organise industrially and politically. There must be no more questions of demarcation. Labour is one and indivisible. Though we move along two lines towards our goal we are but one army. At present we hinder each other by rules and regulations, coupled with offices with thick walls which keep us apart. Soon we shall break down all these barriers, and as a united body face our enemies.

Finally, the Scarborough Conference should be an encouragement and an inspiration to us all, old and young. We have so far only passed resolutions, but I am confident that we shall work during the coming days to give effect to them.

But eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Our reactionaries at home and abroad are as active as the devil himself, and, like the devil, go about as roaring lions seeking where they can stir up strife and hatred.

One other word, all delegates were glad to hear that Mr. Henderson was making good recovery. He was missed by us all, as was Will Thorne, who is also likely to be soon with us again.—"The Daily Herald."

LABUR CONFERENCE ON SELF-RULE.

UNQUALIFIED FREEDOM FOR IRELAND, INDIA AND EGYPT.

PUBLIC TRIAL DEMANDED FOR DYER.

Scarborough, Thursday.—On the resumption of the Labour Party Conference this morning the Hampstead Labour Party and the National Socialist Party moved a composite resolution which urged that affiliated bodies should make such arrangements as would permit their Parliamentary representatives to give continuous attention to their duties in the House of Commons.

J. R. Clynes said the principle embodied in the resolution should not be confined to trade union officials. Many of these officials showed as good a record of attendances and work in the House of Commons as other Labour members.

A. G. Cameron insisted that it was impossible for a man to give adequate attention to the duties of a Parliamentary representative and those of a trade union official.

Charles Duncan said there could be no general rule on this point, but there should be fewer demands upon members to make speeches in the country.

A card vote being demanded, the resolution was carried by 1,873,000 votes against 632,000.

THE BIG IRISH DEBATE.

The Executive submitted a comprehensive resolution affirming the principle of democratic self-determination, and applying it, in clauses which were moved separately, to India, Egypt and Ireland.

The resolution on Ireland led to a very animated debate, during which it was referred back to the Executive to be redrafted.

In its original form it declared for prompt and complete relegation of the issue to the Irish people, reaffirmed the resolution of the Permanent Commission—the International at Amsterdam in 1919—for absolute self-determination, and demanded that the Government should at once provide for the election of a constituent assembly for all Ireland, the withdrawal of British troops and the Dublin Castle officials, the Government to undertake to accept the findings of the proposed assembly on Irish affairs and to recommend them for ratification by Parliament

Sidney Webb, moving the resolution on behalf of the Executive, said that what was being done in Ireland to-day could and would be done in England to-morrow. The only solution was to ask the Irish people what they wanted and to grant it. There were a dozen different forms of Dominion Home Rule, and all the Conference could do was to affirm that the time had come when Ireland should be quite free to form her own Government, and after that to enter into negotiations with England in regard to their common affairs.

"BRAZEN IN HIS CRIMES."

J. H. Hudson (I.L.P.) said it was not necessary to argue the principle of self-determination. Britain had accepted that even in the difficult case of Czecho-Slovakia, but Lloyd George had grown brazen in his crimes.

C. G. Ammon (Post Office Workers) said Ireland would have been better served b the Labour M.P.'s if they had fought the Irish Bill line by line instead of adopting the policy of abstention. The Irish peopl must be perfectly free to choose either Home Rule or an Irish Republic. Sin Fein was largely a capitalist body, but tha was beside the point, as the question before them was one of self-determination.

WHY NOT REPUBLIC?

J. Walker (Iron and Steel Workers) moved that the resolution be referred back to be redrafted so that the country should know what Labour really meant.

As it stood it would not be accepted by Sinn Fein or by the Irish Labour Party because they wanted a republic and complete separation.

It was impossible to know whether Ireland, if allowed to have a republic, would stick to the British Empire. Labour was quite prepared to give Ireland self-government within the Empire, but not to vote for an Irish Republic.

R. J. Davies, Manchester, seconding the reference back, said the majority of the Irish people wanted a republic. (Voices: "No, no!") And what was wrong with a republic? (Cheers and counter-cheers, followed by an appeal by the Chairman for order.)

Davies, continuing, said he wanted resolution that would give hope to the Irish people. He hoped that what was going to save Ireland was the spirit of James Connolly.

NEW RESOLUTION.

On a show of hands, the reference back was carried against a few dissentients.

After lunch the Executive submitted its revised version of the Irish resolution. The only change was in the last clause, which, as revised, read as follows:

The conference accordingly demands that the Government should at once provide for an election by proportional representation of an effectively open Constituent Assembly for Ireland, and the withdrawal of the British Army of Occupation.

The remainder of the last clause of the original resolution was deleted.

Sidney Webb then moved and R. J. Davies seconded the motion as amended.

Walker (Iron and Steel Workers) moved an amendment that the conference reaffirmed its belief in the right of the Irish people to deal with exclusively Irish affairs by means of a Parliament for the whole of Ireland within the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Cave (Belfast) said he had for 25 years been a worker for Home Rule, but by self-determination an attempt would be made to set up the republic. The view of the real Irish worker was directly against an Irish republic.

Sinn Fein was an octopus, composed of the Gombeen man— the publican—and the general sinners of the country, and such an organisation was not going to work for the proletariat. It would become a second Tammany Hall.

Ben Tillett, M.P., said he regretted that there was not much bravery about the resolution. He would have preferred to say "Yes" or "No" to the Irish people on this issue. Our rule in Ireland had been disastrous.

He maintained that if the Army of Occupation was withdrawn, the secret forces which were hiding behind murdered policemen would have to come out in the open and face the democratic movement.

Let Labour in this country assure the Iris nation that it was with them against the enemies within and without.

RAIL LEADER'S WARNING.

J. H. Thomas, M.P., explained that the withdrawal of the Labour M.P.'s from the discussion of the Home Rule Bill was in response to the request of the Irish Labour movement.

He appealed to the Government to utilise the Labour movement to help to settle the Irish problem.

What he told the Prime Minister he told the Congress, and that was that if the streets of Ireland ran with blood next Tuesday, and the Army succeeded in wiping out the Irish people there would still remain the Irish problem.

It would be idle to assume that the solution was an easy one. Sinn Feiners told the Prime Minister that their policy was "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" policy, and that the murder of policemen was justified because Ireland was a foreign country.

"On the other hand," said Mr. Thomas, "my own members told the Prime Minister that troops must be kept in Ireland to maintain order. [This will be new to most people, including Sinn Feiners.]

"The real cause from which we are suffering to-day is the failure of the Asquith Government to deal with those who in the past have preached rebellion in Ireland.

"The problem would never be solved by military methods. Let there be a truce to these murders and civil war, and let the Labour movement in England and Ireland find a solution."

Mr. Thomas added that he should vote for the amendment and remarked that the Labour movement would not agree to the establishment of an Irish Republic.

Eventually the vote was taken, amidst a scene of some excitement. A card vote was taken, and the amendment was rejected by 1,191,000 to 945,000, and the resolution, as moved by the Executive, was then declared carried.

SELF-RULE FOR INDIA.

The Executive's proposals further demanded the full and frank application of this principle to India, Burma, Ceylon, and other parts of the British Empire where self-determination was demanded.

Then followed an emphatic protest against the militarist and repressive methods of the present Government, and a declaration that while it was to be hoped that when granted autonomy all the peoples concerned would prefer to remain within the Empire, the final decision must rest with the peoples themselves.

The resolution further deeply deplored the cruel and barbarous action of British officers in the Punjab, extended sympathy to the sufferers by these unpardonable atrocities, which, after much delay, had been censured far too lightly by the Government, urged that all the officials concerned should be tried in a criminal court, and that the Viceroy should be recalled, as the only means of proving to the Indian people that this country is deeply moved by what has occurred and does not mean it to be repeated.

SPOOR ON POLICY.

Ben Spoor, M.P., said that the recently passed Government of India Act, which only gave votes for the Central Government to one million out of the 315 million inhabitants of India, was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the Indians themselves, to do justice to India, or to fulfil the promises given by the British Government.

He hoped, however, that India would make the fullest use of the reforms that had been granted and would continue the agitation on constitutional lines.

He believed that with the help of the Labour movement of the world, they would very soon secure the whole measure of Home Rule for which they asked. (Applause.)

No atrocities committed in Europe during recent years had shown a worse example of inhuman cruelty and unwise and mad policy than the events which reached a crisis in Amritsar.

EFFECT ON THE EMPIRE.

It would not be enough to punish General Dyer. For seven years Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, had pursued a policy that was bound to end in the tragic results that did occur. Labour must demand that he be impeached before the British Parliament, and that the man above him who was ultimately responsible—the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford—be recalled.

Every repressive measure, even interference with the liberty of the subject and of the Press, must be repealed.

We were now in much greater danger of losing India to the Empire that most people in this country realised. Each country needed the other, not merely materially, but intellectually and spiritually.

G. P. Blizard (Wandsworth) said it was most unfortunate that the Anglo-Indians practically supported Dyer. He denounced the salaaming and nose-rubbing orders.

Ramsay MacDonald said General Dyer ought to be punished, but only after judicial inquiry. The General himself was asking for it on the ground that the Hunter Committee had heard him privately, and that certain information wihch he gave to that Committee had not been published.

That information would involve O'Dwyer, Chelmsford, and Montagu. At the present time Dyer was being examined by the Army Council in private, and the conference should insist that that inquiry should be public.

Dyer must not be made a scapegoat for the civil authorities. Montagu and Chelmsford must shoulder their own part of the responsibility. They had handed over the control to the military, and they must not be allowed to turn round and throw all the blame on those who had made a mess of it.

LESSON FROM DELHI.

As an object-lesson, MacDonald pointed to Delhi, where the situation was as delicate as at Amritsar, but the civil administration insisted on retaining control, and the peace was kept.

"The moment we fail to maintain our position in India on a civil basis," said he, "that moment there ceases to be any justification for that position. Every day the present Viceroy remains there is a disgrace to us, because it shows that we do not care about the sufferings and the aspirations of the people of India. We must demand also the resignations, not only of General Dyer and Sir M. O'Dwyer, but also of Mr. Montagu, who, as Secretary of State, is responsible for all that has taken place in the Punjab during the last 18 months." (Applause.)

John Scurr said Labour was the only political party in this country that concerned itself with the problems and people of India. As one who was in India at the time of the Amritsar massacre, he was sure that so long as they had deportation laws, Rowlatt Acts, and Press Acts, so long would there be Dyers and Milner were far more to blame than Mr. Montagu

The resolution was carried unanimously and with great enthusiasm, all the delegates rising to their feet as a demonstration.

B. P. Wadia, of the Indian National Congress, in returning thanks, said: "When the bludgeons of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer are forgotten, the resolution you have passed here to-day will be gratefully remembered by generations of Indians. I hope the Labour members in Parliament will work for the repeal of the coercive legislation, which is Prussian in character and a disgrace to the fair name of Britain."

EGYPT MUST BE FREE ALSO

The resolution on Egypt was entrusted to George Lansbury.

The resolution recalled the Government's repeated promises to respect the independence of Egypt and insisted that the right of the people of Egypt to self-determination must not be infringed. It condemned the arbitrary manner in which the British Government had usurped the actual conduct of the Egyptian Administration whilst maintaining only the forms of independence, and it accordingly urged that in the negotiations now in progress all such interferences with Egyptian self-government be abandoned; that the right of the Egyptian people to independent responsible government be fully recognised; and that British action in Egypt whether for the protection of the Suez Canal, the administration of the Soudan, or otherwise be limited to that to which the responsible Nationalist Government of Egypt may freely give its consent.

Lansbury, who received a great ovation, denounced the British occupation of Egypt as having been undertaken for the sake of the bondholders who had invested money there at extravagant interest. Referring to the series of broken promises of evacuation, he said that the Egyptians had the right to revolt, and we ought to sympathise with them.

Nevertheless he did not think the world should be entirely split up into nationalities separate and apart from each other. The liberty of each nation should be limited by the liberty of all.

Every great empire of the past had gone down through the attempt to keep nations together by force.

"It is for us," he continued, "to prove that we recognise no distinction of race, colour, or creed, but that one Red Flag floats over one race, one humanity, one set of people, all the world over. We shall have nothing to fight about if we ask of others only what we are prepared to concede to others." (Loud applause.)

The motion was seconded by Major Aman (East Hants Labour Party), and carried unanimously.—"The Daily Herald."

KEMP & CO.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday at the Registered Office of the Company, Churni Road. Lt.-Col. Kharegat presided.

The summary of the Directors' Report—Profits amounted to Rs. 50,169-5-1, out of which Rs. 4,000 were recommended to be paid as dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 6,000 to reserve fund, Rs. 2,500 for pension and relief fund., Rs. 5,000 bonus to the staff and Rs. 6,169-5-1 carried forward. Law charges in connection in suit No. 53 of 1918 R. E. Bharucha vs. Lt. Col. Kharegat amounting to Rs. 6,818-10 have been realised from the chairman and credited to the Profit and Loss account.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the Report. Mr. Bharucha moved an amendment that the Report be adopted except the sums paid to the solicitors during the years ending 31st March 1919 and 1920 included under Law Charges in the Suit No. 53 R. E. Bharucha v. Lt.-Col Kharegat and others. The Chairman in reply to the criticisms stated that the cost of issuing the proxies to certain shareholders amounted to Rs. 7-8 and it was realised from the Directors and credited to Stamp account. It was true that the Directors in 1914 employed an independant expert to take thorough account of stock owing to change in management. The result was that the value of the stock proved to be considerably less and the Company had to write off Rs. 1,88,384 from the Reserve Fund which then amounted to Rs. 2,76,768. But that was past and it should be now buried. He assured the meeting that the deteriorated and bad goods were excluded and after allowing for depreciation the stock really valued Rs. 4,76,516. The Directors agreed with Mr. Bharucha that all the dispensaries at the Head Office and the Branches should be in charge of qualified chemists but it is impossible to obtain suitable men inspite of advertisements both at Home and in India at reasonable price. Mr. Fraser, the General Manager was going Home shortly and in filling his post the Directors will carefully consider the suggestion of appointing a qualified chemist with thoroughly up-to-date business methods. As regards the cost incurred in Suit No. 526 against the Directors, the Bill of cost has not been received from the Solicitors. On receipt of it the amount will be realised from the Directors as has been done in Suit No. 53 from Lt.-Col. Kharegat. Mr. Bharucha's amendment fell through for want of support.

The Directors Report was adopted, dividend was declared, retiring Directors were re-elected, and Messrs. R. S. Aiyer and Co., were re-appointed Auditors.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 27th

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		27.31
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		67.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	32.46
	Jan.	29.90
	Mar.	29.20
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	31.58
	Jan.	29.47

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, July 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	24.30
Aug.	23.95
Sept.	23.42
Oct.	22.81
Nov.	22.60
Dec.	21.55
Jan.	21.29
Feb.	...
Mar.	20.68
April	...
May	20.66
June	...

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 27th.

Months.	To-days price.
July	24.28
Aug.	23.95
Sept.	23.17
Oct.	22.62
Nov.	22.12
Dec.	21.68
Jan.	21.39
Feb.	21.11
March	20.83
April.	20.56
May	20.29
June	20.03

Tone:—Steady.
Manchester Market:—Quiet. Yarns:—Steady.

Liverpool, July 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.42
Oct.	22.81
Jan.	21.55
Mar.	21.04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 27th

M.G. Bengal Good	... ...	9.75
" " Fully Good	... ...	10.50
" " Fine	... ...	11.00
" No. 1 Oomras Good	... ...	15.75
" " Fully Good	... ...	16.75
" " Fine	... ...	17.35
" Broach Good M.G.	... ...	19.60
" " "	... ...	20.10
" " "	... ...	20.60
" Scinde Good	... ...	9.57
" " Fully Good	... ...	10.32
" " Fine	... ...	10.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28th.

Futures at New York	Oct.	32.45
" " "	Jan.	30.60
" " "	Mar.	30.28

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 29.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 429 for Fully Good Broach July-Augt. fluctuated half a rupee each way and gradually declined to Rs. 424½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 425. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 422 declined to Rs. 419, and closed at Rs. 419½.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt.	419½
Fully Good Bengal	September	195
Fine Oomras	September	251
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	426

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 29TH JULY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	199
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	425
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	255

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	272	262	177	Steady.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	...	222	202	177	"
M.G. Oomras No. 1	264	254	224	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	369	334	304	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	334	299	264	...	"
M.G. Broach	...	462	432	437	"
M.G. P. Americans	...	...	...	...	"
Saw G. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 28th July 1920.

American Rates Ruling Liverpool.

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
29.39 29.63
—2 —1
May—June—July—August.
24.22
—16
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
22.62
—13

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	... ...	30.25+40
Mar.	... ...	29.15+43
Oct.	... ...	32.80
Dec.	... ...	30.80

Weddas in Marwadi-Bazar—July 425.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close.

Bengal Open	... ...	200
Do. Close	... ...	
Oomra Open	... ...	250
Do. Close	... ...	

Our opinion. New York market informs to be declining.

There is a scattered buying by the Japanese in the ready market, but like nothing. It is advisable to sell at any rate for we think the market will decline.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/10½
Bank Demand	1/10 11/16
Acceptance 2m/s	2/0/0
Fcn. Demand	449
American Dollars	285
Hongkong "	212
Shanghai "	306
Japan	147
Singap	125

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 29th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Davis	No. 10	1 0 6
Gujarat	20s	1 0 0
Curimbhai	No. 12s	1 2 6
Shirreff	No. 20	0 12 3
Wallace	No. 40s	2 10 0
Do.	No. 32s	2 3 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 9 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

BRASS.

July, 29th 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	92	0	0
Do.	1	92	0	0
Do.	1¼	92	0	0
Do.	1½	92	0	0
Do.	1¾	92	0	0
Do.	2	92	0	0

COPPER

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	88	0	0
Do.	1¼	85	0	0
Do.	1½	85	0	0
Do.	1¾	85	0	0
Do.	2	85	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		...		
Panch teka Joint		27	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		56	0	0
Brass-Barrs		39	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, July 28th 1920. 6 p. m.

Rs.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	55 0 0	6 2 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	54 0 0	7 15 0
" Karachi Bengals	56 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 12 0
" " Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0	16 0 0
" Thin	15 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, White 55-55	20 0 0	18 8 0
" Gujar 75-85	32 0 0	17 7 0
" Ghjar 50-60	70 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	57 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	76 0 0	15 8 0
Mowrasseed	6 0 0	6 10 0
Barley	42 0 0	...
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 15 0
Cottonseeds	27 0 0	4 0 0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8	13	0
Linseed Sept.	16	6	9

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 29.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-7-6.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 104.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 7/8
D. D. on London 1/11.
3 Mst. D/a 1/11 7/8
D. D. on Paris Frc. 440.
3 Mst. D/a Frc. 515.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate 3 3.78.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 48.60.
London Silver spot D 56-1/8.
London Silver Forward D 55-3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened firm but declined later on and was dull at the close.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Bombay Cotton 1275n., Bombay Dyeing 3665, Bradbury 780, Century 1275, Central India 5400, Colaba Land 3230, Coorla 2650xd., Crescent 690, Currimbhoy 1307½, David 1790, Fazulbhoy 1810, Finlay 1365, Kastoorchand 2400, Khatao 690, Kohinoor 3970, Luxmi Cotton 3925, Madhavrao Scin 410, Mever Sassoon 410, Morarji 6100, New Great 1115, Pabani 640, Pearls 1250, Premier 245n., Shapurji 435, Sholapur 15,000, Simplex 905, Standard 3250, Swadeshi 550, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104. Ahd. Prantij 555. Amritsar Patti 94. Cen. Prov. Rl. 91. Dhond Bharmate 75. Guzerat Ry. 76xd., Hishiarpur 67. Mandhara Bhon 58xd., Sara Siranjfuni 67xd., Sialkote 70xd., Sindh Lt. Ry. 125xd., Upper Sindh 82xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 912½, Alcock 880, B. Burma 775 B. Burma N. I. 275pr., Bt. Burma Pet 19/12. B. Tramway 990, B. Steam 452½, Bundi Cement 47. Ind. Cement 470, Katni Ordy 265n., Katni Defd. 1450n., New Ind. Ins. 16pr. Tata Iron Ordy 162½, Tata Iron Defd. 937½, Tata Hydro 1085 Tata Oil 330, Tata Bank 44, Scindia Steam 4½pr.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 29th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nurani	Jeddah	2-8	T M & Co
G/E Bankura	P Gulf	5-8	M M & Co
H Shakai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Esrp	N F	N F	M M & Co
F Ganges Maru	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	Marmagoa	31-7	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Satrunji	Karachi	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scalda	Jeddah	N F	T M & Co
2 G/Hankow's (Boats)	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
4 Pentalenta	Bushra	2-8	M M & Co
6 Bakbridge	Hull on Bunkrs	31-7	W & A G & Co
7 Abydos	Karachi	N F	H L S N Co
9 Nawab	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
10/11 Clan Macinnes	N F	N F	J F & Co
12/13 Kurmark	Liverpool	1-8	K N & Co
15 P Icelanda	Calcutta	28-7	M Italiana & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Dara	Red Sea Ports	2-8	T M & Co
2 Marellia	Liverpool	2-8	W & A G & Co
4 Gambhira	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
5 Scindia	Liverpool	26-7	W & A G & Co
6 Syria	London	31-7	M M & Co
7 Patriota	N F	N F	K N & Co
8 Khiva	Japan	1-8	M M & Co
10 Varela	Suez	30-7	M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Karagola	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Moora	Hull	30-7	J F & Co
15 Laplata	Bushra	7-8	J F & Co
17 Kandy	N F	N F	W & A G & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gulf	N F	2-8	G E B P T
War Onta	N F	29-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Akbar	N F	31-7	T M & Co

At a meeting of the Madras Postmen the telegraphic summary of the Government's decision to improve pay etc. of men was discussed at some length and as it did not give them full details it was decided that they should act up to their notices of striking on the 5th August. (A. P.).

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 29th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 29th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	0·15	29·78	15·4	47·44
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·36	32·65	14·68	51·63
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·27	32·29	15 64	49·53
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·39	34·06	17 55	54·49

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.714	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	"
Dew Point	76.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.852	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.4	
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2	"
minimum do.	78.9	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW	
Movement of Wind	193 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inches.
Total fall during month	21.55	"
Do. do. year	31.82	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.22	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.		Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	30	m	11	28	27	7	30	m	4	36	16	9
			10	16a	25	10		m	5	25a	18	1o
Sat.	31	m	11	58	28	0	31	m	5	0	16	4
	Aug.		11	46a	26	4	Aug.		5	56a	18	3
Sun.	1		0	27a	28	2	1	m	5	45	16	2
								a	6	27a	17	9
Mon.	2	m	0	22	26	8	2	m	6	16	16	5
			0	55a	28	3		a	6	59a	17	5
Tues.	3	m	0	59	26	10	3	m	6	59	16	6
			12	3a	28	1		a	7	32a	17	3
Wed.	4	m	1	37	26	9	4	m	7	24	17	1
			1	58a	27	9		a	8	6a	17	2
Thur.	5	m	10	56	27	0	5	m	3	49	17	
			10	32a	25	3			4	52a	19	6

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th July 1920 was 29.906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1-8 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-1 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Pusjab; Delhi has had a heavy fall of 3.67in., Ambala 0.91in. and Hissar 0.13in. Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is 13deg. to 16deg. below normal in the east Punjab where night temperature is also is slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra reports 0.40in., Jhansi 0.16in., Mainpuri 0.25in., Cawnpore 0.41in and Allahabad 0.36in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in north Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average in Rajputana, the deficiency being greatest in the former.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Indore reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.29in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is generally above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.15in., Ratnagiri 0.23in. and Mormugao 0.32in. Skies are generally overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The depression has disappeared after giving heavy rain near Delhi. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, the United Provinces and the east Punjab, and local in the south Bombay Deccan and Central India West, while a few showers are reported from the west of the Central Provinces and the Madras coast. Day temperature is low in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is likely in the east Punjab and an increase in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th July 1920.

The monsoon has extended in northwest India and some heavy falls have again occurred in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India East, and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India West and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras.

Chief amonts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point four inches; Bassein two; Lashio one; Jessore two; Darjiling, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Balasore, Patna one and a half; Gorakhpur two; Benares a half; Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Mussooree one and a half; Roorkee three-quarters; Simla one and a half; Lyallpur a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 29th JULY 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	9	0
Do. (28th)	90.1	84.8	71	...	9	0
Jask	10.2	84.3	81	...	0	—0.08
Muskat	10.5	85.8	81	...	0	—0.16
Do. (28th)	9.9	91.9	44	...	0	—8.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.2	84.6	71	..	1.19	—1.29
Sakrand	95.7	76.5	59	..	9.35	—3.84
Lahore	97.0	82.9	79	..	1.19	—5.55
Hissar	82.7	76.0	78	0.23	3.44	—2.03
Ambala	80.1	75.4	89	0.91	5.85	—2.12
Delhi	89.0	75.2	66	3.67	15.85	+5.66
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	86.1	76.2	85	0.40	14.05	+3.17
Mainpuri	86.8	77.6	91	0.25	12.87	+3.51
Jhansi	87.0	76.5	81	0.16	9.93	—5.99
Cawnpore	87.8	78.5	94	0.41	12.23	—0.43
Allahabad	89.5	78.9	83	0.36	22.76	+7.15
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	103.1	82.6	67	..	1.45	+0.31
Karachi	88.3	81.4	77	..	0.44	—2.45
Ajmer	95.6	72.4	82	..	17.74	+9.57
Jalgar	84.5	74.2	83	..	27.45	+17.98
Kotah	88.2	79 0	73	..	16.77	+8.42
Mount Abu	80.2	64.2	96	0.11	24.46	—1.66
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.6	76.5	84	..	7.30	—1.22
Dwarka	84.5	76.5	77	..	7.57	—1.51
Veraval	82.3	80.2	86	..	16.21	+4.97
Rajkot	87.0	76.2	81	..	12.52	+0.49
Dhrangadra Para	90.6	77.6	80	..	15.85	+7.70
Baroda	85.8	78.1	83	0.02	20.25	—4.72
Ahmedabad	92.6	77.1	81	0.01	17.71	+1.80
Deesa	87.4	76.4	87	0.02	11.22	+0.34
Neemuch	81.7	73.2	92	..	28.28	+11.07
Indore	84.7	72.1	94	0.12	25.97	+9.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	88.9	74.9	87	..	16.69	—7.65
Saugor	83.8	72.4	95	0.29	24.80	+5.18
Hoshangabad	86.0	74.9	90	0.60	18.72	—2.65
Khandwa	86.0	74.8	78	..	16.32	+2.64
Akola	92.5	75.5	74	..	5.97	—8.47
Amraoti	98.1	75.4	74	..	8.51	—6.71
Nagpur	91.5	74.7	78	..	17.39	—4.79
Chanda	92.5	77.0	78	0.66	18.31	—4.74
Raipur	87.9	77.0	82	..	19.28	—2 62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	78.2	85	0.15	29.78	—18.02
Ratnagiri	84.2	72.2	82	0.23	36.44	—28.8
Marmugoa	84.7	75.3	91	0.32	60.36	—19.21
Kaiwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.7	74.9	68	..	3.08	—8.24
Ahmednagar	87.7	70.9	71	..	2.44	—6.32
Poona	86.0	70.7	78	..	10.18	—1.76
Sholapur	95.0	72.5	65	..	1.10	—7.23
Vijapur	89.4	73.5	73	..	4.75	—0.67
Belgaum	78.0	67.2	96	0.17	25.49	—0.88
Aurangabad	84.9	71.6	90	0.03	2.67	—9.36
Hingoli	92.9	5.3	70	..	14.23	—0.93
Hydsmbad	93.5	74.5	77	..	8.13	—2.51
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	86.1	76.6	79	0.22	77.01	+4.68
Calicut	81.6	74.1	95	0.19	88.45	+25.72
Cochin	84.3	76.5	86	..	69.64	+18.81
Colombo	85.3	77.5	91	0.01	18.64	+6.81
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Manjlipata	101.1	81.5	58	..	5.19	—5.14
Bellary	94.8	75.2	58	..	0.86	—2.84
Cuddapah	100.9	80.3	57	..	3.87	—2.68
Madras	101.0	77.5	77	0.38	2.18	—3.80
Bangalore	87.8	66.8	81	0.01	4.12	—2.71
Calicut	89.2	73.9	92	..	2.71	—4.46
Vellithopoty	100.2	78.1	68	0.02	0.85	—1.77
Negapatam	98.5	78.2	77	..	0.70	—2.28

PALI AT THE MATRICULATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The discontinuance of Pali as one of the second languages at the Matriculation examination cannot be justified on any ground whatever. Pali is maintained as an optional language in the higher examinations at the University, and its expulsion at the Matriculation which is the entrance or the gateway to the University is an anomaly and an inconsistentency which it is hard to explain or understand. Ordinary people have simply got to wonder how the absurdity does not dawn upon the acute intellects constituting the Syndicate of the University and the Joint Examination Board. The University, having retained Pali on the higher examinations, must be credited with some appreciation of the importance and the merits of the language, but, on the other hand, the lack of sufficient encouragement for its study is almost culpable. Unless its study is earnestly encouraged at the Matriculation, the Pali students at the Colleges and the University would be placed at a serious disadvantage.

Immense facilities are offered for the study of Pali and its extensive literature in far-off western countries, especially in England, France, and Germany. "Lectures in Pali are delivered at Cambrige, in Paris, and in most of the German Universities, and the number of Pali, texts, increases year by year." Thus encouraged the study of the Pali language is making rapid strides there. On the other hand, we have this sort of apathetic treatment accorded in the land of the Buddha to the language which is rich in Buddhist religious lore and also which embraces writings on ethical, philosophical, historical, and other subjects. The present indifferent encouragement accorded to such a language must be abandoned.

Now that the University are showing symptoms of returning to sanity by admitting the four principal vernaculars of the Presidency at the B.A. Examination, one might expect them to evince the same by restoring the most ancient of the Prakrit dialects, to its deserved place as one of the second languages, at the matriculation.

We would therefore earnestly hope that some member of the Senate, Syndic, or some Pali Professor imbued with a proper sense of the dignity of the Pali language should take up the question in right earnest and move the University and the Joint Examination Board to restore Pali as a second language at the matriculation examination.—Yours, etc.

PRO-PALI.

July, 29.

S. S. AKBAR ON FIRE.

CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT MOST EXEMPLARY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was one of those who started on pilgrimage on board the steamer Akbar. We had scarcely passed five days on board the steamer when there occurred a fatal fire which threw all of us into consternation. The situation which then confronted Captain E. W. Courteny, was indeed grave. He saw very clearly that the fate of many a man and woman hung in the balance. The question which faced him, namely, whether the steamer should sail towards Aden or steer back to Bombay was met by him in the most courageous and discrete manner. He resolved in favour of the latter course,—an exercise of discretion, the wisdom of which was fully justified by the result.

But it is not merely the captain's sense of discretion or his qualities of seamanship that deserve praise. At a time when every passenger on board was alarmed beyond degree and gave vent to all sorts of cries, the captain personally went to every pilgrim with his message of courage and cheer. No racial prejudice obsessed him, he was kind to every passenger, be he rich or poor, high or low. I have no doubt that my co-pilgrims heartily unite with me in offering the captain, his engineers and every other officer our most sincere thanks. The captain has claim to our eternal gratitude. The love, sympathy and kindness evinced by him towards every pilgrim individually has endeared him to us more than anything else can. Well may other Westerners who have to deal with Indians in other departments of life and under different circumstances copy the noble example of the captain. The result would then surely be different from what we see to-day and the jarring notes of discord and disunion between the two peoples would disappear as if by magic.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSENIBHOY H. NOORUDIN.

Bombay, July 29.

ZIONISM.

MR. DAVID'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the "Israelite Brotherhood, Mr. David I. Rogow of New York, U. S. America, delivered an address on "Zionism" to an audience of about 100 Bene-Israel ladies and gentlemen on Monday, the 26th instant, in the premises of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, when Mr. Solomon Moses, Solicitor, presided.

Mr. Rogow, at the outset, expressed his great delight at meeting the members of the Bene-Israel Community of whom he had till then only read and heard. He said that the Jews though they were in different parts of the world were all one and their mission was one. They were an intelligent class of people and it was due to the very strong influence which their faith and religion had exercised that they had lived as a race in spite of ruthless slaughters and unspeakable hardships suffered by them from time to time at the hands of their rulers and alien neighbours. They owed their very existence to God who had saved them as a race very miraculously. The Jewish laws of morality embodied in the Decalogue given to Moses on Mount Sinai formed the very essence of legislation in the various countries of the world. He added that the dietary laws of the Jews formed the principal basis of health and sanitation.

Referring to the question of Zionism he said that no Jew who wanted his civilisation, culture, religion and race to continue could refuse enlisting his sympathy with it. It was very essential that Zionism should succeed if their unfortunate brethren subjected to pogroms were to be saved from utter annihilation. It was also essential that the laws should radiate from Zion in accordance with the Talmudic saying. There were numerous Zionist Organisations in America and the Jews there, were keenly watching the progress of Zionism and doing whatever they could to further its cause. The American Jews sent thousands of dollars to their unfortunate brethren who were subjected to numerous hardships. The American Jews were highly satisfied at the mandate for Palestine having been granted to Great Britain and at the appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel to the post of the Commissioner of Palestine. He regretted to find the East wanting in evincing adequate interest and enthusiasm in the Zionist movement. He finally exhorted the audience to form themselves into a Zionist organisation as that was the only practical way to substantially help the holy movement of Zionism which aimed at regenerating the Jewish nation, the Jewish civilization and the establishment of a Jewish University.

The president in his remarks gave a short account of the Zionist activities in Bombay and said that a Bene-Israel Zionist Association would shortly be started. Before the meeting terminated, Mr. Rogow gave a donation of Rs. 100 to the Zionist Association that is to be started which was received most thankfully amid cheers.

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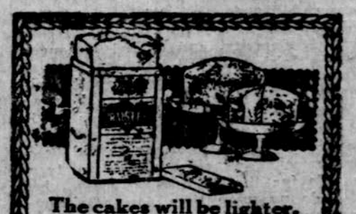

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A pogrom in the Jewish quarter of St. Petersburg nineteen years ago.

The stealthy entrance of Hun agents, bearing gold to Lenin and Trotsky.

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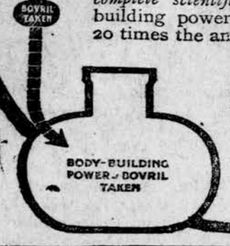

BOVRIL

OUR LEDGER WITH RUSSIA

BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.

The inspired statements which told us last week that the negotiations with Russia were as good as ended left me somewhat sceptical. Here is a matter which Mr. Lloyd George has made peculiarly his own. He has shown his own native quality of elastic perseverance, yielding again and again to stupider colleagues, but always in the end recurring to his own congenial policy of bargaining.

From the first the negotiations have been befogged by the peculiar equivocations which are part of the Prime Minister's technique. In order to placate the French and his own Cabinet he had to announce that Mr. Krassin had come to London solely to discuss the re-opening of trade. He came accordingly with a staff which included no expert in diplomacy or international law. The official reports of the Boulogne Conference have once more laid stress on the limited scope of the negotiations. It seemed that political questions were excluded, and that no question could arise of any formal recognition of the Moscow Government, or of the conclusion of a definite peace. These were serious limitations. Could there be much trade if the Allies continued to back the Poles and to forward the adventures of von Wrangel and his like? Could there be regular commerce without consular representation, or without the legal recognition which would enable contracts to be enforced?

Secret though the negotiations have been, enough has been disclosed to make it clear that Mr. Lloyd George has not adhered to these narrow limitations. He has discussed prisoners, Persia, and propaganda—all of them proper subjects to discuss, but all of them political issues. It is reasonable to ask that Russia shall not attack British interests in the Middle East; but it is absurd to expect her to spare our Imperial interests if we continue to supply the Poles. That raises at once the question of a general peace, for we are still members with France and Poland of a military alliance. The real crux of the problem turns, however, on a question of property.

THE CLAIMS OF PROPERTY.

There are several sets of claims, all of them well-founded according to Western legal notions, which the Soviet Government has to encounter. (1) There is the small matter of the movable private property which foreigners lost in Russia at the revolution. That is too trivial to make a difficulty. (2) Then we come to the property of all kinds belonging to foreigners trading in Russia, including debts owing to them by firms which have been socialised or suppressed—a larger but still a manageable item. (3) There are the immense concessions granted by Tsardom, especially for mining ventures. Of these the most valuable belong to Mr. Urquhart's Siberian groups, which backed Koltchak while they hoped for his success. (4) Lastly, there is the public debt of Tsardom, the pre-war debt, the war debt, and the debt of many Russian cities which raised foreign loans for municipal works—a gigantic sum.

If Russia were Capitalistic State forced by misfortune into bankruptcy these claims would be consolidated and compromised. She would pledge some of her revenues, perhaps under some form of temporary control, and her creditors would be glad of any prospect which might one day yield them a few shillings in the pound. But, if international law had any force in the world, Russia could present a formidable counter-claim.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

The "Nation" recalls the Alabama case. During the American Civil War we so far forgot the duties of a neutral as to allow a privateer built on the Mersey to sail out for service with the Southern Confederation. Our offence was merely negligence, but it cost us, when the case went to arbitration, three and a quarter millions, which we had to pay as compensation to the victorious North. Compare this case with our conduct in the Russian Civil War. Here there is no question of negligence. Openly, yet without a declaration of war, we have backed the beaten "White" cause with troops, "missions," naval bombardments, and the blockade, with supplies of munitions, and direct subsidies. If a fair court could be formed it would certainly inflict on us for these deliberate breaches of neutrality a fine which would multiply the Alabama damages a hundredfold, and when the court had dealt with us it would go on to rain similar fines upon America, France, Japan, and Czecho-Slovakia.

A court based on current notions of property would, no doubt, condemn Russia to pay heavy damages to many foreign interests, but there would be a balance. Add up one page of the ledger, the loss suffered by investors, merchants and bondholders, and on the other the loss, the agony, the sabotage, and the slaughter due to our lawless blockade and our direct intervention in the civil war, and then dare to say that Russia is in our debt. If she cannot write a cheque to pay Mr. Urquhart in full, the fault lies with those (including Mr. Urquhart's group) who used every means to bring her to ruin.

"PRINCIPLE" OR COMPROMISE.

If one may trust the statements in Mr. George's own organs, he has opened this discussion in one impossible way. He has asked for a declaration that Russia recognises these rights of property *in principle*. It is precisely the principle that a Communist State cannot concede. It began by abolishing private property in land without compensation. If it refuses to compensate native Russian landowners, whose families have owned their estates for generations, how can it possibly make an exception in favour of foreign concession-holders who acquired their property in Russian land and minerals in the last years of the tottering Tsardom? Lenin has no tired Coalition Parliament behind him, which will sanction the scrapping of every principle. The Soviets would not tolerate the surrender of the basic principle of the revolution.

There is, however, another line of approach by which a reasonable compromise may be reached. As essential items in a general settlement, the Moscow Government is ready to discuss both the private and the public debt. It has its own suggestions for dealing with the claims even of Mr. Urquhart's companies. Provided it can get peace, provided it has to fear in the future neither Allied "missions," nor Allied "munitions," if it may really settle down to face its vast problems of production and reconstruction, it is willing to grant concessions to foreign capitalist groups. It will not recognise the sanctity of Mr. Urquhart's Tsarist concessions, but it will give him every facility, under a new form of charter, to begin operations again in his copper mines. There are opportunities also to be had for timber-cutting and railway building. That is an offer which makes a clean sheet of the past, but, none the less, permits these foreign interests to recoup themselves for their losses. It is a fair offer as the world goes, though to me it seems to threaten the Socialist State with the worst danger that has yet confronted it. Was revolution worth while if one must compromise on this scale not merely with capital, but with hostile capital?

INTERNATIONAL DYNAMITE.

If in the end the negotiations break down, if the interest of the few in this country who own Siberian mines is to outweigh the interest of the many who demand a cheaper loaf, we shall be committed to the most dangerous policy which any empire could adopt. Over against the two most numerous populations of Europe we shall take our stand as receivers of tribute, who back our claim with armies and blockades. That is already our relation to Germany. Our task for the next 35 years will be to extort from her, by armed coercion, the annual payment of an indemnity of 150 millions sterling. Mr. George's "principle" for Russia places us in the same relation to her. We shall be the armed bailiffs, endeavouring year by year to extort an unconscionable tribute from 200 millions of human beings. Russia will not bow to this "principle" of debt-slavery, and one day the Germans will join her in her revolt. A bigger charge of international dynamite could hardly be placed under the capitalist system.—"The Daily Herald."

S. S. Loyalty sailed from Genoa for Bombay with passengers on the 20th July 1920 and passed Port Said on the 25th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 6th August. (A. P.).

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YOU can't talk down or wish down the present high prices.

IT is not the Retailer or the Wholesaler, Maker or the Sellers, who controls prices. The only force that will completely blow up high prices is the dynamite of lower-production-costs,

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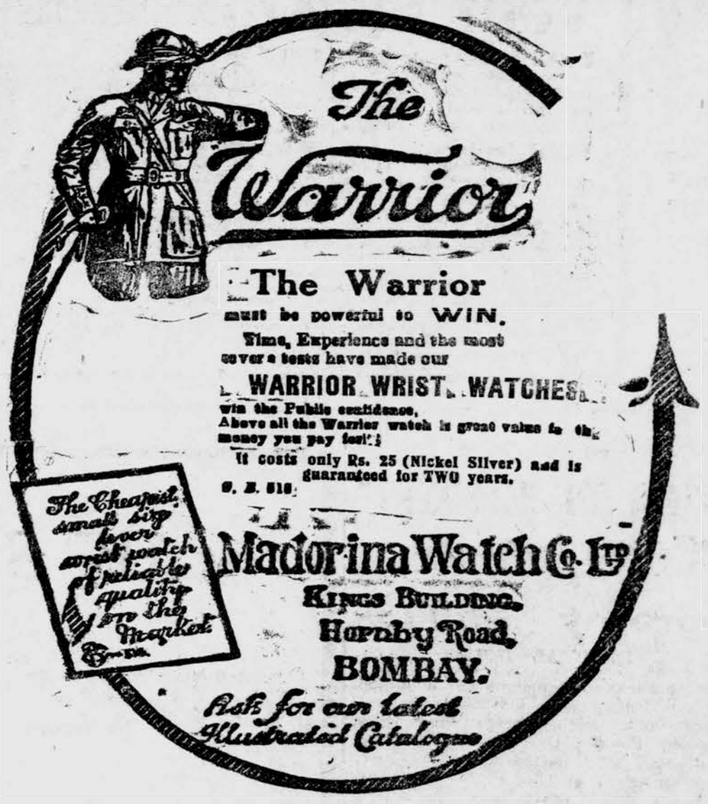
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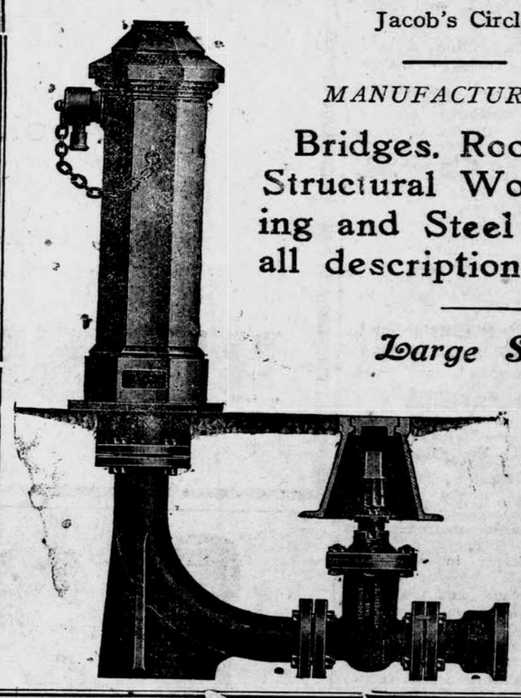

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